The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,389 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

	Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
L.	Venetia	2726	500	A. B. Daniell.	2nd June.
—	Gwalior	2733	500	E. Harris.....	9th ,,
L.	Teheran	3043	800	M. E. Nantes..	16th ,,
M.	Bokhara	2944	600	H. Weigheil ...	23rd ,,
L.	Clyde	4124	800	E. M edmound..	30th ,,
L.	Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber ..	7th July.
L.	Ballarat ..	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin ..	14th ,,
M.	Surat	3142	550	U. R. Edwards ..	21st ,,
L.	Indus	2462	6 0	W. E. Breeze	28th ,,
—	Assam	3038	5 0	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L.	Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Oates	11th ,,
M.	Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson..	18th ,,
L.	Carthage ..	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	On 1885.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	29th May.
KAISAR-I-HIND.	4023	700	E. G. Stead.....	12th June
MIRZAPORE	3877	600	R. Harvey	26th June
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. T. Alderton	10th July

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, May 27, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 300, Rs. 240, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 15, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay for—

	Tons. H.P.	
CHINA	5,000 850	1st June 1885.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000 850	1st July ,,
MANILLA	4,500 800	1st Augt. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885,
AMPHITRITE(new).	C. Lazzarich..	4,500	600	2nd June
TITANIA	G. Donevich ..	4,000	600	2nd July
BERENICE.....	C.B. Verona...	3,500	550	2nd Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130
RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—			
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480	

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1885.
ELEKTRA	G. Cattich	4,100	600	29th June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
May 18, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

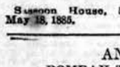
S. S. "BELGRAVIA," to sail on MONDAY EVENING, 1st June, *positively*.

THE attention of passengers is invited to this fine Steamer of 5,009 Tons and 1,000 Tons H. P., the largest on the Indian run.

She is well known in the trade, and is a favourite with passengers both out and home, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Has ample bathrooms, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers only; and the refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice and fresh provisions throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, May 12, 1885. Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN MACKENZIE....	3,000	T.W. Gourlay.	6th June.
,, GRAHAM	2,900	C. Alexanderson	16th ,,
,, MA LEAN*	2,300	J. Schofield...	26th ,,
,, OGILVIE.....	2,900	G. Nelson.....	6th July.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

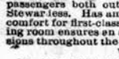
The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

* This steamer will not carry passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Bombay, 8th May, 1885. Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.



S. S. MERKA, Captain ABRAS, will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo. For freight and passage, apply to

ALANA MUNJEE, Agent.
Mandvi, Khoja Mohla, No. 57.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

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A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th June, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on arrival of the English mail calling at Kurpachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AGRA," 1,907 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR MOULMEIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA", 1,944 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th May, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR

THOMAS'S EXTRA RAPID "PALL MALL" DRY PLATES.

TREACHER & COMPANY having made special arrangements with the manufacturers are now enabled to quote Thomas's unequalled EXTRA RAPID DRY PLATES at the following Reduced Prices:—

		Cash Prices.
4½ by 3½	per doz.	Rs. 1 12
5 by 4	,,	,, 2 8
6½ by 4½	,,	,, 4 0
7½ by 4½	,,	,, 4 8
8½ by 6½	,,	,, 6 8
9 by 7	,,	,, 7 8
10 by 8	,,	,, 10 0
12 by 10	,,	,, 14 8
15 by 12	,,	,, 24 0

These "EXTRA RAPID" Plates are much quicker in action than the Rapid Landscape and Rapid Portrait Plates ordinarily sold.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

THESE Colours are prepared with pigments of the purest quality, and being thoroughly ground in unadulterated Oil, they keep fresh and ready for use for lengthened periods.

	Cash prices.
Fourpenny Tubes of Colour.....	each Rs. 0 4
Sixpenny ,, ,, ...	,, ,, 0 6
One Shilling ,, ,, ...	,, ,, 0 12
Eighteenpenny ,, ,, ...	,, ,, 1 0
Two Shillings ,, ,, ...	,, ,, 1 12
Four Shillings ,, ,, ...	,, ,, 2 8

VARNISHES. OILS. MEDIA.

BOXES OF OIL COLOURS.

FOR COLOURS CONTAINED IN THESE BOXES SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Chalk, &c.	each Rs.	7 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 20 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,, ,,	21 8
Three-Guinea Box, fitted with 30 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,, ,,	41 0
Five-Guinea Box, fitted with 40 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,, ,,	60 0

AND OTHER SIZES.

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BADGER HAIR SOFTENERS.
VARNISH BRUSHES.
HANDBOOKS ON ART.
Illustrated Catalogues on Application.

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FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
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Apollo Street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796,
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

MAP OF CHINA

AND

SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.

Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.

COLOURED.

Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
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BY LAST CHINA MAIL.

VARIOUS JAPANESE and CHINESE CURIOSITIES, viz., Real Satsuma and Porcelain Vases, Jars, Tea sets in different patterns and sizes, gold and silk embroidered folding and Wall Screens, Cushion Covers, Panels Umbrellas, Parasols, Paper and Cotton Folding Screens and Wall Scrolls, Wall Papers, Wall Brackets with and without Bronze Figures, Bronze and Copper inlaid ware, etc, etc, etc.

Some of the articles are very old.

Inspection respectfully invited by

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR,
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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for those who wish to learn thorough first-class Riding

A thorough good knowledge and practice of riding acquired at a trifling cost.

Professor V. M. CHATRE intends keeping up his riding school in Bombay, if a certain number of members agree to join it. Satisfactory references and instances of several gentlemen who have already taken a few lessons, and all other particulars, on application to

THE MANAGER, *Jam-i-Jamshed Press.*
or
KANNY & Co., General Agents,
9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors
Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM
has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world

Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

NOTICES.

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A GENTLEMAN, who has had considerable success in preparing pupils for the above and other Examinations wishes to meet with 3 or 4 to read with him.

Prep-ration by correspondence for the Staff College. Address:—F. H. G. S., care of Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Grant Road, opposite to the station on the east, rent only Rs. 75, for further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Row, 28th May 1885.

NOTICE.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

1,800 DEBENTURE BONDS of Rs. 30 each bearing interest at 9 per cent. per annum, secured by the whole stock and plant of the Company, the cost price of which was estimated at Rs. 1,50,000 as per last audited balance-sheet of 31st January, 1885.

500 of the above are now offered to the public.

Applications will be received up to 4 p.m. 4th June only.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. SILLITOE,
Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, 27th May, 1885.

TO BE LET, or SOLD, the FACTORY and PREMISES at Worlee, lately belonging to the Bombay Tile Company, Limited.

The premises adjoin the Worlee-bunder Wharf and the high road, and are easy of access. They comprise about 15,0 0 square yards of land and buildings consisting of a large tiled factory shed, three large tiled drying sheds and kiln, and contain in working order a new boiler 22 feet by 8 feet diameter, by W. & J. Galloway and Sons, a new horizontal 20 horse-power Engine, by Robey & Co., and new machinery, presses and gearing for making tiles.

The premises can be inspected any day after notice to Messrs. Merwanjee Jeejeeboy's Sons, 17, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

Bombay, 18th May, 1885.

KURRACHEE LIGHTERAGE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in accordance with a Resolution passed at the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company held on 29th instant, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per Share will be paid to the Shareholders standing on the Company's Register on that date, at the office of the undersigned on and after the 30th May (instant) on presentation of Share Certificates.

Shareholders resident in Bombay will receive their dividend on presenting Share Certificates at the office of Messrs. Sundarrow Raghunath & Co., 34, Elphinstone Circle.

A. McHINCH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
McLeod-road, Kurrachee, 20th May, 1885.

Notice.—No. 2017.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of labour for making and repairing sails, awnings, and other canvas gear for the current official year, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his Office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, up to noon of MONDAY, the 1st day of June, 1885, after which hour no tender will be received.

2. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay deposit receipt for Rs. 200 or by Government Loan Paper for that amount duly endorsed to the Director of the Indian Marine and be sent by registered post. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal tenders will be rejected and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.

3. Printed Tender forms and any information in connection with the contract can be obtained at the office of the Staff Officer.

4. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Labour for making and repairing sails, Awnings, &c."

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 14th May, 1885.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK OF BOMBAY.—Illustrating the TOPOGRAPHY and HISTORY of BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA. Cloth bound, Demy 8vo., Rs. 5.

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BILLS of LADING Forms as approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Rs. 4-8 per 100.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BUDGET, published every Tuesday, specially prepared for Indian subscribers with 8 pages Supplement of English news in addition to 24 pages of Indian matter. Rates, Rs. 12 per year for Indian subscribers, post free; and Rs. 17, including postage, for the United Kingdom.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, chea edition for up-country readers, published twice week. same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscriptio Rs. 13 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

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PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
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PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
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PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
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COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
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FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.

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SILVER LEVER WATCH.

In hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches:

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case ,, 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

COGNACS AND COGNACS.

WITH the continued importations of Spirits under the name of WHISKY made from common raw grain, and the difficulty the consumer has in discriminating between the genuine and spurious article, the demand during the past few years that has existed for Whiskies is abating, and GOOD BRANDIES are again gradually asserting their former position, so much so that in England at the moment it is more difficult to BUY GENUINE BRANDIES than it is to SELL them.

We quote for our own selected BRANDS as follows and invite comparison in qualities and prices:—

Cash 12½ per cent. discount. Rs. a.		Credit. Rs. a.
39 6	Old Club "20 years old" guaranteed	45 0
31 8	White Capsule **** ..... very choice	36 0
28 14	Green Capsule *** ..... extra soft old pale	33 0
25 6	Blue Capsule ** ..... very soft old pale	29 0
22 5	Yellow Capsule * ..... soft old pale	25 8
18 0	Jules Lennox & Co., a good peg brandy	20 8

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.
MILITARY SQUARE.

PHILLIPS' TABLE WATERS

As supplied to several Messes and a large number of the *Elite*

	Rs. a.
SODA WATER, Pure, Sparkling and "Crisp"	0 12
AERATED WATER, a plain carbonated water, the best for mixing with Clarets, etc. ...	0 12
GINGERADE, an agreeable beverage	1 0
LEMONADE, of delicious flavour	1 0
LITHIA WATER, accurately prepared	1 8
POTASH WATER, superior to Soda for Whisky pegs	0 12
SELTZER WATER, an exact imitation of the spring	1 0
TONIC WATER, prepared with genuine Quinine, of agreeable flavour	1 0
VICHY WATER, prepared in accordance with analyses...	1 4

Observe the word "Crisp" on all our Aerated Waters, without which none are genuine.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

P. VUCCINO AND CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRIZE MEDAL BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OF 1879.

INTERNATIONAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION;

PRIZE MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE.

Studio is open daily for portraiture from 9 a. m. to 4 p.m.

Office open from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. for any person wishing to make any engagement.

VIEWS of BOMBAY, AJUNTA, KARRACHI, MAHABLESHWAR, etc., etc. Also a number of revolving Portrait Albums, Cabinet Boxes and more Stander Frames of different sizes.

PHENYLE DISINFECTAANT SOAP FOR THE TOILET

1 lb. Bars for 9 annas.

PHENYLE SOFT SOAP FOR HORSES & DOGS.

1 lb. Tins for 7 annas.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

SOLE AGENT,

W. J. ESSAI
BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE OSCAR AND PRINCE CHARLES OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY have found the Great Western Hotel very comfortable and the food good.
ADELBORG.

From Sir COMER PATHERAM.

I have found the Great Western Hotel comfortable during my stay here.
From Sir H. BURKE.

Stayed at Great Western Hotel five days, and found it comfortable, and every one civil and obliging.
Captain and Mrs. GARDINER have been quite satisfied.
From Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, Baronet.

I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month. It is a very good Hotel, and I am very well satisfied.
From the Hon'ble R. P. BRUCE, M. P.

Having stayed in the Great Western Hotel for three days, I have found it comfortable.
From Mr. J. R. BUCHANAN, M. P.

I have found the Great Western Hotel clean and comfortable, and the Manager attentive.
From the Hon'ble Mr. H. A. LAWRENCE. 17th Lancers.

I have stayed in the Great Western Hotel for four days, and have no hesitation in saying that it is by far the best Hotel I have been in Bombay. The food is good, and the rooms are clean.

BURGUNDY,—(RED.)

OWN SISTER to delicate BORDEAUX, riper, more developed, fuller bodied, aroma richer, altogether most luscious.

The idea that this predisposes the consumer to gout, is now properly regarded as a fallacy.

Chambertin,	Nuits,	Beaune.	&c., &c.
Rs. 33.	Rs. 26-12.	Rs. 19-4.	

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY ranks amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

M. M. MODY & CO., LIMITED.

SHIP-CHANDLERS,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS

Cotton Mill, Gin, and Press Stores.
Engineers Contractors', Municipality and Railway Requisites
Iron, Corrugated Iron Roofing, Steel, Lead, Zinc and Metal Merchants
Weighing Machines, Scales, Spring Balances, and Weights.
Pumps, Centrifugal Fire, Lift and Force and Well Pumps
Paints, Hubbuck's Varnish, and Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
Pump Hydraulic and Sole Leather English
Calf, Buck and Kid Skins
Cooking and Warming Stoves
Machinery Importers from England
Wholesale and Retail
Keep always large stocks in hands
Prices Moderate

have for sale best Sail Canvas, Tarpaulins; Disinfecting Powder, MacDougal's and Calve Leather Hose, India-rubber, and India-rubber Suction Hose and also Delivery Hose.
Iron Blocks, Manilla Rope, Crab Winch, etc. etc
Up-country orders promptly attended
Prices furnished on applicatio
Apollo street, Fort, Bombay.

GLENLIVET WHISKY

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—

"GLENLIVET."

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Destillery in Glenlivet, and they espectfully caution the trade and the pub i against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh, obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY

CUTLER PALMER & CO.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOOK-SELLING AND GENERAL AGENCY COMPANY, (Limited),
22, Pydhownee, Bombay.
(Opposite to the Police Station.)

THE above COMPANY has been started under the supervision of influential GENTLEMEN, and conducted by able management of the SECRETARIES.

The COMPANY has commenced business of IMPORTING BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, PERIODICALS, &c. &c.

Books in ENGLISH, ARABIC, PERSIAN, HINDUSTANI, NAGRI, MARATHI and GUZERATHI, can be had at very reasonable prices.

The COMPANY has also resolved to do AGENCY business in general at a very moderate charge of commission. Most efficient hands are secured for the transaction of business. Mofussil orders will be promptly attended to.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIVIDEND of TWENTY-TWO Per cent. (equivalent to Rs. 110 per share) declared at the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHARE HOLDERS of this Company for the year ending March 31st, will be PAID on and after WEDNESDAY, the TENTH DAY of JUNE, 1885, to shareholders on the Register at this date on production of share certificates.

By order,
EDWARD RAMMELL,
Acting Manager in India.

Head Office, Byculla, 27th May, 1885.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited much regret the partial stoppage of ice for a few hours on FRIDAY. The stoppage was due to an insufficient supply of water. Measures have been taken which, it is believed, will prevent a similar occurrence in future.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries & Agents.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the Bombay Flour Mill Co., Limited, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd June, for the ERECTION of a GODOWN at their Mill, Hancock Bridge, Mazagon, where plans, form of tenders and specifications can be seen on application to the Manager.

JOHN MARSHALL, Agent,
Bombay Flour Mill Co., Limited.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1885-86.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Commissioner has THIS DAY ATTACHED his certificate to the Assessment Books for the B (MANDVI) and C (BHULESHWAR) WARDS.

E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municpl. Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 29th May, 1885.

JUST RECEIVED.

THE "PERFECT" FOUNTAIN PEN.

WILL give universal satisfaction to all who use it. Simple in Construction; certain in action; suits all kinds of clear ink.

ANY NIB OF SUITABLE LENGTH MAY BE USED.

Warranted to hold the ink secure and not get out of order.

TRY IT, AND YOU WILL USE NO OTHER.

Price Complete in Box, with Filler, Rs. 2-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.
BOMBAY & POONA.

TO LET, with immediate possession, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on Cumballa. Rent, Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, a desirable BUNGALOW, on Cumballa Hill. Rent, Rs. 100. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Horaby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a neatly furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill Sea-shore. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the exclusive privilege of DRAWING and RETAILING TODDY in the Bijapur District from 1st August, 1885, to 31st July, 1886. The privilege will include the right of importing toddy free of duty from the Moglai for sale within the District.

Tenders must be for the whole District, and must reach the Collector, Bijapur, not later than noon on 15th June, 1885. They must be enclosed in sealed packets bearing the superscription "Toddy Tender."

Tenders must specify the minimum revenue on account of tree tax guaranteed to Government for the term stated. In addition to the tree tax the licensee will be responsible for all charges for numbering and marking trees licensed to be tapped and for the payment of interest and penalties to which he may become liable under his license.

The tree tax will be at the rate of Rs. 3 for each cocoa tree, and at the rate of Re. 1 for each date tree and wild palm.

In addition to the tree tax a fee of 1 anna per tree will be levied on tapped trees standing in Government waste or unoccupied Nos. and in Forest Reserves, which extra fees will be credited to a land or Forest Revenue.

The Acting Collector does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender, and no license will issue without the sanction of the Commissioner of Abkari.

Tenders will be opened in public at noon on 15th June by the Acting Collector at his office at Bijapur.

The successful tenderer will be required to furnish satisfactory security for the performance of the terms of the license.

Copies of the license may be seen, and further particulars will be furnished, on application by the Acting Collector.

E. J. EBDEN,
Acting Collector.

Bijapur Collector's Office, 25th May, 1885.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE of piece goods, advertised to be sold THIS DAY, by order of the Official Assignee, H. C., and in Re Hurjivan Jadowjee Bhatia another, Insolvents, has been POSTPONED to 1st June, 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 30th May, 1885.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
No. 26, MEADOW-STREET.

LANDED PROPERTYS FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, and on account and at risk of, Mancoolal the widow of the late Madhowrow Gingather, the mortgagor.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of June, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises,

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land, or cart of cocanut trees, called Vunoly Agrogam, with messuage tenement dwelling house, situate at the place called Khan at tower Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandavie, registered in the books of Collector of Pension and Territorial No. 323, and Tax under No. 127, a assed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 601, containing by admeasurement (4.48) square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, by the salt batty ground of the west by the cart of Damodhur Bundaree, on the north, by the cart of the late Revd. Rodrigues, and on the south by a public road.

SECONDLY.—All that piece of land or foras ground, situate at Meemgutmandy, commonly called Kanenachee Khare, on the western side of Baroda Railway line, at Parell, in the sub-district of Mandavie, standing in the books of Collector, under No. 679, and 809, containing by admeasurement 8,823, 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east, by the salt batty ground of Luximon Heerjee, on the west, by the salt batty ground of Sorabjee Jemsetjee Lalla, on the north by the salt batty ground of Janardhan Atmaram Simpy, and on the south by the salt batty ground of Dhunjee Bhanjee.

For particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 30th May, 1885.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)
CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses attending at their own residence, Rs. 5 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet with best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in charge of a thoroughly practical Knglish Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

BADHAM, PILE and Co., Limited,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. GRANT AND SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co. Calcutta

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in work ing order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of inviting the most sceptical intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to

MARTIN COHEN Co.
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunk Flee Bedbugs.

Cooper Madon & Co., Sole Agents Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

THOUSANDS IMITATE, hundreds try to follow, but no equals!! SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, established 1850. Price lists post free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WATCHES.—Our watches are now acknowledged by all to be the BEST TIME-KEEPERS. They are especially made for the Indian climate, and are perfectly DUST-PROOF.—H. A. GEYER, & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

THE HOME SHAMPOOER.—By a simple and Ingenious Contrivance the Head Bath with all its Luxurious and Curative Effects is brought into every Dressing Room. Rs. 13.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

ALL have been received; quite well, thank you.—H.

THE LAST DAY OF SALE at the CRYSTOLEUM DEPOT, Rampart-row.

FOR SALE, a double barrel fowling GUN system Lefaucheux, in very good condition.—Apply A., care of this Paper.

TO RE-LET, at Bandora, Mount Mary Lodge. Furnished for terms.—Apply to LESSEE on the premises.

WANTED an INSPECTOR and a PLUMBER for the Bandora Municipality in connection with water supply.

WANTED, a first-class DRESSMAKER. Good salary to a competent hand.—Apply by letter to A. B. C., care of this Paper.

WANTED, a European Lady as BARMAID. No previous experience required. Liberal salary.—Apply to "B," care of this paper.

STEAM TOYS.—Such as Railways Steam-boats, Donkey Engines, &c., from Rs. 4 each. All working with steam. Also latest novelties.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, a Pony, Shigram, and Harness in good order. Price, Rs. 200. Apply to Rev. J. S. STONE, 14, Chunam Kiln-kane, Girgaum.

FOR SALE, TO-DAY, at Bennett's, a bay Arab horse, 14-2, young, sound, and hardworking. No reasonable offer will be refused.

LT.-COLONEL B. C. WESTBY, Bedford Regt., stayed at Great Western Hotel a fortnight, found the meals very good, most obliging, and every attention shown me.

BOMBAY HOTEL, Tamarind-lane, Fort.—Now available family and single rooms, cool and airy. Terms moderate in monsoon. Monthly Boarders at reduced prices.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting will NOT be held on MONDAY EVENING owing to the absence of many members from Bombay.

WANTED, one Mahomedan gentleman having proficiency in English and Persian literature for the post of Private Secretary to the Chief of Mangrol in Kathyawar. The pay will be Rs. 75 per month.

CREWEL APPLIQUES.—A great variety of most fashionable designs worked in silk, can be easily sewn or glued on to any material and form a most effective decoration.—STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's auction TO-DAY; a Grey Persian Horse, aged about 10 years, height 15-1; a perfect charger with all arms, good jumper, bought as a first-class trapper, but not driven by present owner.

ON VIEW, Mr. J. C. Do Aguiar's valuable household furniture, Piano by Soundy, Carriages, horses, single and double harness, plants, &c., at Mazagon, Ham ear Bridge Road, to be sold on MONDAY, the 1st June.

NEW PATENT TYPE-WRITERS, Rs. 50. CHARLES ZERRENER & Co., No. 7, Hornby-row.

FOR SALE, one double CRIGHTON OPENER, nearly new.—Machine Exchange Company, 27, Apollo-street.

WANTED, from the 1st of June, to Board with a Family in the Fort. Liberal terms.—Apply "BEE," THOMPSON & Co.

MATHERAN.—Obtainable at the Chowk, Pinto's and Ruby Hotels. Kidd and Shadbolts Whiskey as used at the Bombay Club.

CALIFORNIAN AND AUSTRALIAN CANNED FRUITS. Tasmanian Jams, &c.—PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo-street.

A SAMPLE of the fastest BICYCLE on record and the safest for sale, second-hand but new at sleeers. THORPE & Co.'s, Rampart-row.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpore N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, a Room for Shop or Dispensary, at present in occupation of Branch Post Office, Mazagon. Apply P. C. Sethna, Mazagon.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for obtaining absolutely pure and cheap water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION! Cheap Bargain in Harness, last week. All Wool Saccoat and Trousers, Rs. 18-8, cash only. Apply early to Y. A. Lacka and Co., Bombay.

TO BE SOLD, very cheap, at M. Kane & Co.'s, 134, Kalkadevi-road, Buttons, Links, Solitairs, Studs, Brooches, Watch guards, Cricketing Kit, Footballs and numerous other articles.

GOODS of every description, purchased at the lowest market prices, and promptly forwarded to all parts of India. Commission very moderate. KANNY & Co., General Agents, Meadow-street, Bombay.

ROLLED Iron Shafting, ½" to 6" diameter, with Butler's Patent Frictional Couplings as exhibited by the Kincaid Forge Co. at the Calcutta Exhibition.—For sale at Richardson & Cruddas' Metal Mart, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

LIVERPOOL DRIVING BITS, also Snaffle, Double Snaffle, Pelham, Weymouth, &c., and a great variety of Bits too numerous to describe, always kept in stock.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Hornby Row Branch, Bombay

VIENNA CHAIRS, bent walnutwood, the cheapest, best, and most elegant drawing, bedroom, or dining room chair extant; light, strong, and comfortable; easily disjointed and eminently adapted for up-country use. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the itevenue is £800,000 per annum.

TO LET, PANORAMA HOUSE, on top of Chinch poogly Hill, containing drawing and dining rooms paved with Roman Mosaique, and 5 large bed-rooms with bath rooms, outhouses, &c. Commanding fine views of city and harbour. Apply to J. N. TATA, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

ENGLISH BUTTER (not tinned) Re. 1 per lb. CHOPPED LOAF SUGAR, 3 as. per lb. COD FISH as, per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Tamatave, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the well-merited reputation of your wonderful medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of course unlikely, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other day, however, we are happy to say, are not restricted to native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply the *ad libitum* testimonials of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a deliberate BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co. Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain. His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....62,500,000
RESERVE FUND 800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—53, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed. DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

THE PROVINCIAL BANK OF INDIA, Limited.

(Incorporated under Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE—DELHI.

J. PENGELLY PHILLIPS,
MANAGER.

BRANCH—AJMERE.

P. J. LANCASTER,
AGENT.

BANKERS
IN LONDON, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened and interest allowed monthly at the rate of two per cent. per annum on balances of Rs. 250 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received and interest allowed as follows, on deposits subject to notice of withdrawal—

of 12 months at 6 per cent. per annum.
9 „ „ 5 „ „
6 „ „ 4 „ „

LOANS granted and Bills discounted on approved security.

Bills of Exchange on London,
And Drafts on Calcutta, Bombay, etc., negotiated.

SECURITIES purchased, sold, and received in safe custody: and general Banking business undertaken.

P. J. LANCASTER,
Agent.

Ajmere, Feb. 13, 1885.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED),
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£22,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank Limited.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current weposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank es money on fixed Deposits at the following rat nterest:—
6 per cent. m for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. do.

EXCHANGE.

The Ban negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£330,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months.....5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ .....4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest an. Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... $7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND ..... $4,400,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS ..... } $ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... } $7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—A. P. MCEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON.

K. D. Bottomley, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
H. L. Dairymple, Esq. | Hon. W. Keswick.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq. | M. E. Sassoon, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
September 15, 1884

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
Agents.
19, Church-gate-street.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. 15c., 50c., & $1. Druggists.
Cooper Madon & Co. Sole Agents Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	„ 34 0	Rs. 37 0
Cuvee du Chois Champagne	„ 46 0	„ —
Dry Elite „	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYES CHAMPAGNE.

Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. ..	Rs. 32 0
Cabinet Indie, very dry	„ 35 0	„ 37 0
Goldieck, extra	„ 40 0	„ 42 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ ...
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ...
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 14 0	„ ...

From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE

Moselblumchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	„ ..	„ 15 0
Hochheimer	„ ..	„ 18 0
Brauneberger	„ 15 0	„ ...
Liebfraumilch	„ ..	„ 21 0
Bernkastler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Rudesheimer	„ 23 0	„ ...
Oberemmeier-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 26 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	„ ...

From MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Haut Sauterne	„ 21 0	„ ...

CLARETS.

From Messrs H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canuns	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	„ ...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 30 0	„ ...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 14 0	„ ...
Cru de Barreyre	„ 18 0	„ ...
Chateau La Bogoroe	„ 23 0	„ ...

From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.

Medoc	Rs. 10 0	Rs. ...
St. Estephe	„ 12 0	„ ...
Haut Canon	„ 13 0	„ 16 0

From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	„ ...
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	„ ...
Carlowitz	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 17 0

BRANDY

F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	„ ...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars		
M. & Spaath	„ 24 0	„ ...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0	„ ...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	„ ...

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	„ ...
Chambertin	„ 26 0	„ ...

WHISKEY.

Bon Accord	Rs. 18 0	„ ...
Finest Old Scotch Whiskey	„ 19 0	„ ...

BEER.

	Per dor. Pints.	
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 4	Rs. ...
Pilsener Beer	„ 12	„ 3 8
Kaiser Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 8
Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ...
Flower & Son's Ale	„ 4 12	„ 3 0

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	
Vin Mar.esque „ 24 Bottles	„ 0 0	

	Per doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Italian Vermouth	„ 17 0	„ ...
Do. do. Superior	„ 19 0	„ ...
Do. do. Finest	„ 20 0	„ ...
Real Italian Oil, (Flutes)	„ ...	„ 6 0
Do. do. Pints	„ ...	„ 6 0

	Per Doz.
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles	Rs. 4 0
Do. do do tins Baby's Brand	„ 5 0

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Per tin	Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	„ per lb.	0 12
Swiss Chee e in tins	from 20—50 lb. tin	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.

	Per tin	small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ...
Curvelatwurst (Grain Sausages)	„ 2 8	„ ...
Asparagus	„ 1 4	„ 0 12
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauer-traut	„ 0 14	„ ...
Cellery	„ 1 4	„ 0 12
White Cabbage in Butter	„ 0 14	„ 0 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ 1 4	„ 0 12
Red do. do.	„ 1 2	„ 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFE-BUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Cellery	„ ...	„ 0 12
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 9
Young Carrots	„ ...	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 8
Young Green Peas	„ ...	„ 1 0
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ ...	„ 1 0

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 1st May, 1885.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

JUST ARRIVED per steamship Kangra—
A new Whitechapel CART built by Atkinson and Philipson of Newcastle, fitted throughout with silver-plated furniture and trimmed with brown corduroy, and varnished in the natural colour of the wood. Suitable for a Waler or Arab.

One new patent LANDAU, suitable, for one or pair of horses, by Watson, of London, and arrived per s.s. Kerbela.

One new circular-fronted and roomy BROUGHAM with hind quarter-side lights, venetian blinds, &c., by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury, and arrived per s.s. Kangra.

Besides these there are two new light English Dog-carts and several second-hand LANDAUS, BROUGHAM, BAROUCHES, and VICTORIAS.

Apply to
TO BE LET.

Several furnished BUNGALOWS at Malabar Hill, Breach Candy and other suitable localities, at moderate rents.

FOR SALE.

A full size BILLIARD TABLE by Burroughs and Watts in first rate order, the property of a gentleman. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY,

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all effected by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be of advantageous to terms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CALENDAR—MAY & JUNE, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	June	6th,	4h. 56'1m. a.m.
New Moon	,,	13th,	3h. 33'4m. a.m.
First Quarter	,,	19th,	6h. 39'8m. p.m.
Full Moon	,,	27th,	4h. 9'2m. p.m.

Days.	Entragements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 30	.....	5 24	6 31	0 35 a	5 40m 6 23 a
Sun. 31	Trinity Sunday.	5 24	6 31	0 17m	6 7m
	Ceremony of the Tower of Silence, Eguttpura.			1 7 a	6 54 a
JUNE.					
Mon. 1	English mail expected per s.s. Bokhara.*	5 24	6 32	0 48m	6 34m
				1 37 a	7 26 a
Tu. 2	Departure of English mail per s.s. Venetia 5 p.m.	5 24	6 32	1 20m	7 3m
				2 6 a	8 0 a
ed. 3	Town Council, 3 p.m. Thacker and Co., Meeting, 5-30 p.m.	5 24	6 32	1 54m	7 35m
				2 32 a	8 36 a
ur. 4	Lottery Prosecution.	5 24	6 33	2 34m	8 13m
				3 16 a	9 24 a
i. 5		5 24	6 33	3 23m	9 0m
				4 0 a	10 27 a

* Left Aden at 9 p.m. on Tuesday, 26th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

TRINITY SUNDAY, MAY 31.

30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion Choral. Te um—Mehmore. Hymns 160, 163 and 107.
30 p.m.—Sunday School.
p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. G. Lewis. Hymns 160 and 206. Anthem.—
m Alpha and Omega."—Stainer. Hymns 160 and 206 and 211.
atisfactory for the annual Monsoon repairs of the church.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Service, Litany and Sermon. Hymns 160, 165 and 166.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 160, 166, and 346.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPOORA.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 162, 163, and 166.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 33 & 256.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 254, 257 and 310.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

7-30 a.m.—The Right Rev. the Bishop of Bombay will hold an Ordination and preach at the Choral Celebration.
Other Services as usual.
Alms for the Church expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics Institution, G. I. P. and C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICOLAS' CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10-30 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.
11 a.m.—Harbour Service on board the Tuik Semiramis.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
The launch goes round as usual.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Gulf of Akaba, in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Kingdon (s) and Niagara (s), from Liverpool; Arcot (s), from Australia; Othello (s), Hull, and Bonnington (s), Newport.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Euphemia (s), for Kingston (s). Port Said; Kildare (s), Antwerp; County of Inverness, Calcutta; Berenice (s), Hongkong, &c.; and Calipso (s), Trieste, &c.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 23rd inst. shows a decrease in receipts of Rs. 5,490.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lamington left the dock on Thursday; the s. s. Etna and Othello entered, and the s. s. Kildare left, yesterday.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—We are requested to mention that there will be no meeting of this Society next week, many members being absent from Bombay.

SLEEPING IN THE OPEN.—Hajee Ebrahim Joosub, a Mahomedan, has reported the theft of a silver watch, two gold rings, and a gold locket, of the collective value of Rs. 140. He says they were taken from beneath his head whilst he was asleep on the Esplanade on Thursday night.

THEFT.—Dhondoo Bahwoo was convicted by Mr. Ryan yesterday on a charge of theft of a silver ornament and watch. The accused was seen removing the ornament from a little Mahomedan child and running away with it. The watch accused obtained on a loan, and instead of returning it as promised, pawned it. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A SUSPICIOUS CHARACTER.—Krishna Bapoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of loitering by night at the Grant-road railway station and of failing to render a satisfactory account of himself, he being a reputed thief. The prisoner on admitting previous convictions, was sentenced to three month's rigorous imprisonment.

APPEAL AGAINST A SENTENCE OF DEATH.—The appeal preferred by Yeknath Vittoba, oil-seller, against the sentence of death, passed on him by Mr. Watt, the Sessions Judge in connexion with the Dhaodi Nimbgaon double murder, has been fixed for hearing before Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, on the 15th June next.—*Poona Observer.*

THE SEAFORDE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

THE ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. W. Forde presiding. The directors' report was as follows:—The statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December last is now submitted. In consequence of further delays over which the directors had no control, the lease has not yet been obtained, but its completion is expected at an early date. We are glad to be able to report an improvement in our revenue account and reduction in expenditure, which shows the loss for the year to be only Rs. 320-14-1 against Rs. 2,746-6-6 last year; and we hope that the property will soon begin to yield a profit to the shareholders. We have however to meet a deficit of about Rs. 3,400. For this we may have to effect a loan when the lease is obtained. On the motion of Mr. Little, the above report, together with the statements of accounts, was approved and adopted. Mr. N. S. Symonds was appointed auditor for the ensuing year at a remuneration of Rs. 50.

VISITORS ON THE HILL.

CROWK HOTEL MATHERAN.

a Col and Mrs Swanston, Kamptee
a Miss and Miss J Swanston, Kamptee
a H G Pelly, R H A, Poona
Mrs M Pendlebury, Bhosawal
a Mr J F Comerford
a Lieut A Dodgson
Col W H McCausland, R.A., Bombay
a Mr H Maclean, Bombay
Maj Genl R Wickham, R.A, Bombay
a Dr Carson, Poona
a Col H S Anderson, Poona
Mrs Rait, Bombay
Miss M Cassidy, Ahmedabad
a Mrs B Butler, Nasik
a Miss Bell-Irving, Nasik
Capt Baugh 21st M I, Trichinopoly
a Maj and Mrs A Anderson, Raipur
Miss Vibart, R.A, Bombay
Mrs Langley and children, Bombay
Miss Langley, Bombay
Miss R Morris, Ahmedabad
Mrs and Miss Abbott
a Mr C P Laudon, Singapore
Mr R M Todd, Bombay
Mr A B Pelly, Bombay
Lieut and Mrs Wilmot, Bellary
Capt Swan and Friend, Bombay
Mr and Mrs Sutherland
Mr H S Wise

CLARENDON HOTEL, MATHERAN.

a Mr Benson, Surat
Miss A M Shaw, Surat
a Miss M Hughes, Surat
Miss S Roberts, Surat
Mr and Mrs Dobbie and child, Bombay
Miss Buchanan, Bombay
a D George, Poona
a H A Millar, R N, Bombay
Miss Elsevon Biberstein, Surat
Miss Fannie Moore, Surat
Griffiths, Bombay
Mr and Mrs Stevens, Bombay
a Fred Dawson, Bombay
a J P Esson, Bombay
a C S Travers, Bombay
a Mrs Thomas Lee, Bombay
a W Murray, Bombay
a Lt A Beghie, Bombay
a Capt Stebbing, Bombay
a Capt Macladyen, Bombay
a D B Ramsay, Bombay
a Dr Taylor, Bombay
Joseph Monk, R N, Bombay
Dr A H Miller, R N, Bombay
a H Stewart, Bombay
a G E Howes, Bombay
Mrs G H Horbury and child, Bombay
a H Curwen, Bombay
Mr and Mrs Charles Chambers, Bombay

Residents left during the week are marked thus (a)

MADRAS.

CONVICTED MOPLAH RIOTERS.—Ten Moplahs of Malabar, who were convicted at Calicut in connection with the recent riots in that District, arrived at Madras by train last Saturday morning, in charge of a Police escort, and are now in the custody of the Madras Police, pending arrangements to be made by the Commissioner of Police for their despatch to the northern ports. Three of these men are to be sent to Berhampore, five to Rajahmundry and two to Vizagapatam, to undergo their terms of imprisonment.—*Mail.*

MADRAS STABLE COMPANY.—This company has published its report for the year ended 31st March last, and announced that the results of the year's operations is a surplus of Rs. 28,471, equivalent to 2: 9-16 per cent. upon the capital. The directors propose to appropriate Rs. 8,381 of this sum for the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, and to apply Rs. 20,089 to the making provisions for outlay on buildings, depreciation of stock, bad debts, preliminary and law costs, and loss on the previous year's working.—*Ibid.*

HEAVY RAIN AT BANGALORE.—The total quantity of rain gauged at the Bowring Civil Hospital from 6 o'clock yesterday evening to 9 o'clock this morning (May 26) was 3 inches and 62 cents. The rain appears to have caused some damage in the Cantonment. The parapet walls of the main sewer, between Cavalry Road and St. John's Hill, gave way from the rush of water. The water from the main channel rose to 4 feet in depth, and entered several of the adjoining houses, causing some damage. The sewer was inspected this morning by the Municipal authorities when a number of coolies were engaged in removing the silt and the rails. Measures have been already adopted to make the necessary repairs. In Street L No. 8, huge rafters were conveyed from a sawing shop, and were found floating in the vicinity of the general market. Several old trees on the Hill have also come to grief. The tanks have been replenished with water, and we hope safely dismiss all fears of a water-famine.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

SHIPPING AGENTS REFUSING TO LAND CARGO.—The Trade lately represented to Government that the shipping agents of this port declined to entertain claims in respect of damages or broken packages, unless the damage was noted on the boat-notes by the ship's officer, and that their forbearance would be remedied if section 85 of the Customs Act were extended to this port. The Government accordingly extended the section, but the shipping agents declined to land cargo, subject to the responsibilities attached thereto. The extension of the section, therefore, failed to meet the views of the Trades' Association. The Government are now of opinion that the strict enforcement of the Customs Act against parties landing cargo under section 83, and the refusal of the concessions now granted under sections 5 and 59, so as to compel the agents to land under section 85, interfered with the commerce of the port "to an almost intolerable degree" by delay and inconvenience of vessels entering. The Collector of Sea Customs has therefore been directed to report further after consulting with the Trades' Association, Boat owners and Landing Agents, as to whether they accept the alternative suggested by the Chamber of Commerce, viz., the employment of a sufficient number of preventive officers to admit of examining all packages when being discharged from the ship's side, and noting the condition thereof if damaged.—*Madras Times.*

LIFE IN THE LAND OF "MORNING CALM"

COREA, the Land of Chosen or "Morning Calm," having recently been brought into special prominence a correspondent furnishes a Shanghai paper with the following interesting description of life in the Peninsula:—The kingdom of Corea is a monarchy of the most absolute form. The King and his Ministers rule the country through the six departments of State,—Home, War, Rites, and Ceremonies, Punishments, Foreign, and Finance. The Government and all its arrangements are organized after the pattern set by China. The Palace and city of Seoul is a very much reduced copy of the Palace and city of Peking. All provincial governorships, magistracies, military and naval commands are made in Seoul, and it is said that any official seeking an appointment must be prepared to advance a good round sum of money for the same, and to find securities for his good behavior while holding office. In addition, he leaves his wife and family in Seoul, as hostages for his good conduct. No official is allowed to have his family with him without permission from the King. The Coreans, like the Chinese, have two classes of officials, civil and military, each class consisting of nine ranks; the governors of the provinces have each a civil Governor, generally of the second or third rank; those of the first rank are usually holding the higher appointments at the capital, such as Vice-Presidents and Presidents of Boards, and other high offices in the Palace, or near the person of the King. All appointments are held for two years, but the term of office may be extended every year by special favour of the King, or in compliance with the petition of the people of the district.

AN INQUISITOR OF MORALS.

I must not fail to mention a peculiar institution of Corea. Once every three years the King despatches a high official of the first or second rank who may be called a Chief or High Inquisitor, whose duty it is to investigate the morals and conduct of officials and people. This official is generally disguised as a mendicant, and wanders about the towns and villages, noting his observations in a book kept in secret, with all complaints he may hear among the people of the oppressions and illegal taxation of the officials; also their manner of living. It is also his duty to ascertain the condition of the people: if crime or depravity is common among them, or any corruption or villainy that have hitherto escaped punishment through collusion with the local officials, or otherwise. The complaints must be general, and the conduct of the officials, duly proven. Many officials have fallen in this strange defaulter's book. After a certain time has elapsed the High Inquisitor makes his presence known to the magistrate of the district, who gives him an official reception, and at his request summons all the officials of the district with the head-men of the villages, also any of the people who become infamous for their crimes and evil deeds. The record is opened, and punishment administered in that district city before the tablet of the King, which may be death, dismissal from office, or a severe beating. The theory is excellent. The High Inquisitor for the year 1884 is, while I am writing this, at a temple twenty li from the district city, and his arrival is known to everybody.

INHABITANTS.

The Coreans are a fine stalwart race; tall, straight and broad shouldered; good sized, shapely heads, that look well set on: faces somewhat long, sharp and intelligent: nose good, but bridgeless: mouth weak and sensual: chin, characterless: teeth bad, eyes, black and clear: hands, feet and ears small, and well shaped: hair black, often wavy and curly. While his general appearance is Mongolian, the visitor is often impressed with the striking resemblance in features the Corean bears to the North American Indian. In fact, he looks to be the father of all the races of Mongolian origin, and the physical superior of all the other inhabitants in the the extreme East.

CHARACTER AND MANNERS.

Before becoming acquanted with them, the impression left on the mind is that they are a sharp, shrewd, and cunning race, sensual, and likely tob e cruel. On closer intimacy you find them hospitable; rough in manner, loud and noisy in speech, suspicious and guarded in their language. They appear quarrelsome among themselves and violent. The Japanese report them totally deficient in courage, apparently with some show of reason, for no Corean ever resents the blows and illtreatment he receives in the settlement; but it is doubtful if his assailants could do so with the same impunity in the country. The Coreans are decidedly deficient in industry and application. The national inclination is to sit on their heels and smoke. The coolie class carry enormous loads on their backs, up hill and down dale, but this is not incompatible with innumerable rests and smokes. The whole nation smoke, men and women, at all times; in fact nothing can be considered or done before smoking. The women do all the hard work of the home, hold and the field. The men are jealous, and object to much attention being paid to their women. The women of the higher class draw the folds of a short cloak together, which they wear over their heads, something like a mantilla, when meeting strangers; and those of the lower class move to the side of the road, and turn their backs until the stranger passes them.

DRESS.

The long outer garment is of fine white cotton, or grass cloth, with enormous sleeves; these large sleeves answer for pockets, in which small articles are carried.

The Corean wears a peculiar low-crowned hat with a very broad brim; the best are made from a concubination of finely woven black skill and horsetail. Formerly a man was only allowed to don the hat when he married; but the old custom has fallen into disuage, and is now adopted when the wearer is advised to buy the necessary outfit of long robe and hat.

It is also usual for great number to don the hat and toga when the King marries.

THE LADIES AND MARRIAGE.

The women of Corea are of medium height, strong and straight. They are not prepossessing in appearance, owing to their life of toil and exposure from early childhood, for they commence to work at a very early age, and all I have met have a careworn look. The trousers, shoes, and stockings are of the same material and shape as those worn by the men; but over the trousers is worn a short skirt or petticoat, with a high band. A short jacket with tight sleeves is worn over the shoulders, but the jacket does meet the top of the high band of the skirt; consequently, a large portion of the bosom is exposed, winter and summer. The women control the household and do all the work in the field, except ploughing. A woman visits the markets, carrying enormous weights upon her head, while her lazy husband follows her with a long pipe smoking.

The men marry when they can afford to do so, and usually have only one wife; all others he may have rank as concubines. Married men wear their hair in a twisted top-knot; over this is a small band tied extremely tight around the head, on which his hat fits when put on. Single men wear their plaited in a long queue. In the villages round Fusan the children are numerous, dirty, and apparently very happy. The women braid their hair and bring the braids round to the front of the forehead, and, securing it there with a hair pin carry the braids over the head, and fasten the ends with a long, and, if possible, ornamented pin. Should age or sickness have rendered the hair less abundant, large quantities of human hair can be purchased owing to the number of young men, each year, who enter the married state when they cut off their long queues. The skirt the women wear, which I have already mentioned, is made from Victoria lawn or native cloth, and frequently coloured, the prevailing fashion being light blue. The jackets and cuffs are sometimes of a bright colour, especially in the case of young girls. The girls marry at fifteen or sixteen, usually some young man in their own or a neighbouring village. The negotintions are opened by a middle-woman, who ascertains if the parents of the girl are willing to give her in marriage; if so, she informs the parents of the intended bride-groom, who then writes a formal letter offering marriage, and mentions in it the consent of his parents. The parents of the girl write and acknowledge the receipt of the letter and agree to the marriage. These are the only official documents used. The marriage is celebrated by a family feast, the bride being brought to the bridegroom's house in a chair by a boy, usually a brother or nephew; and placed, dressed for the occasion, on a seat of honour, where she receives the congratulations of her lady friends. The bridegroom disrobes the bride, which is an essential part of the ceremony. Corean etiquite requires the bride to keep her room for three days; after which she may leave it and perform the duties of every-day life. There are many minute details connected with the marriage feast; the offering of food and wine to the parents of the bridegroom, bows and kneelings by each separately and together, which it is hardly worth while mentioning; all however is significant of the change from the home of her parents to the house of her husband, and submission to his parents.

DEATH.

Death is to the Corean, as to everyone else, a gloomy affair; but in the death of parents it is especially so. Immediately on the death of father or mother the Corean takes off his hat and long robe, untwists his hair, and sits down in his room, overwhelmed with grief and sorrow, for three days; during which time he is not supposed to be able to eat food, drink, and, what is still more trying to him, he must not smoke; he must see no one and not even wash himself. At the expiration of three days he may get up, attend to his toilet, eat and drink. If his mother dies first, he goes into mourning for eighteen months; if his father dies he goes into mourning for three years. The first two years he can only wear the coarsest grass cloth, similar to sacking, with an enormous hat, not unlike in the shape of an extinguisher, that hides his face. The last year of his mourning he wears the usual hat, but it is white instead of black. At the end of three years he goes out of mourning.

In case of the death of his wife, he is at liberty to please himself, whether he mourns, or otherwise; should he decide to show this outward sign of grief, he simply wears a narrow white band underneath his ordinary hat for one, two, or three months, which is about the full extent of mourning for a wife: the vast majority, I regret to say, never mourn for the loss of their wives.

THE OFFICIAL CLASSES.

Local officials receive their salaries part in rice and part in cash. The entertainments of official guests are paid for by the Government in rice. The officials of the district must provide entertainments for all officials passing through the district. A fee is collected from the innkeepers of towns and villages, which is spent on the entertainment of the district officials, whenever they visit the places. The local butchers pay as a tax a certain quantity of beef for the use of the officials. No one else is allowed to be slaughtered without permission. The officials of Corea, civil, and military, appear to be well educated; they write Chinese with ease and elegance, are courteous, polite, reserved, and conceited, but one must remember their long isolation and confinement to Chinese literature. They are also fond of dress, and clean in their appearance; this is especially so of their hands and finger-nails. The colours worn are two shades of red with a black silk sleeveless gauze coat. Military officers wear a small paper stork on the top of their hats, otherwise the dress is the same. The officials never leave their yamens without being accompanied by their seals of office. The official insignia in which these seals, &c., are Turque, is small and uncomfortable looking. They are very ceremonious in their intercourse with each other; specially so when difference of rank exists. They are a distinct class, and separated from the people, from whom they treat as the whole kindly and with justice, although many hard things are said against them. The visiting card is small, and may be of white or red paper, with a line to two lines of the names of the visitor written on it. The mode of salutation is raising the clasped hands to the forehead and bowing, both on entrance and departure. The Corean official never looks back after a meeting or salutation; he proceeds slowly to his chair, supported by a servant on the right and left. The cares and responsibilities of his office, no matter how small that office may be, are supposed to weigh him down. As a rule, the official classes are very poor, whatever wealth there is in the country, is intheir possession.

A NATION OF HERMITS.

The cities of Corea are laid out and appear like those in China. They rank much in the same order of Fu, Hsien, and Chou, but are all vastly inferior. The walls are built of rough unhewn stone—the crenelated portion with mortar. The gates, four in number, seldom more, are placed north, south, east and west with low towers above them in a dilapidated condition. The streets are narrow and unpaved; the drains are open, and the least said about them the better. The houses are one storied, with raised floors, which are heated with the kango like the houses of Northern China. The rooms are low; the roofs are thick and clean when they are tiled, or thatched with straw—generally the latter. The extreme poverty of the country is more forcibly impressed on one by the absence of all signs of improvement. Nothing can show this more strongly than the failure in Wales of the Sunday Closing Act. Further, what is to be done? Is the sale of drink to be suspended all over the United Kingdom, including Ireland, because it will more or less be sold elsewhere. On certain days only? Then provision will be made for a store of it, and the drunkard will sot himself at home with no eyes to shun. Consider, too, the wealth, and loss through unfairness on men, who, having no cellar, trust to the public-house for what is a reasonable and wholesome enjoyment when not abused.

Can nothing then be done by law to diminish the mischief caused by drink? I say, 'No.' Whether it is desirable to limit the number of drink-shops is a matter as to which I have great doubt and difficulty. But grant that there is the right to forbid it wholly or partially, in place or time, I say it is a right which should not be exercised. To do so is to interfere with the innocent enjoyment of millions in order to lessen the mischief arising from the folly or evil propensities of themselves, but of others. And, further, that such legislation is attended with the mischiefs which always follow from the creation of offences in law which are not so in conscience. Punish the mischievous drunkard—indeed, perhaps, even punish him for being drunk in public, and so clothed in white, flitting along the mountain paths, or stalking silently along the public roads, you feel they well deserve the name of the "Hermit Nation."

PRODUCTION AND TRADE.

The productions of Corea, both raw and manufactured, are small in quantity, and inferior in description to those of China and Japan. The absence of merchants, or men with capital, is felt very much, and this increases the labour and difficulty of obtaining a sufficient quantity of produce for exportation. The two principal articles of export—hides and beans—are purchased by the Japanese merchants in small quantities from the Coreans, and stored until they have enough to make it worth while to ship them to Osaka. This brief sketch of the country, the government, and the people, as they appear to me, is drawn with the most kindly feelings on my part towards them. I am sure that the opening of the country to foreign trade and intercourse will be a great blessing to the people—it cannot be otherwise. A careful Government, nursing and administering its very limited resources, fostering the trade, encouraging by all possible means the investing of capital, and granting every facility for the development of the mineral resources of the country, will soon place Corea in the fore-front of those eastern nations which are seeking to increase their power, to raise their civilization to the highest standard, and to promote the happiness and welfare of their people.

LORD BRAMWELL ON DRINK.

LORD BRAMWELL has written a pamphlet on drink which has attracted a good deal of attention, and has already called forth a reply from Archdeacon Farrar. The pamphlet is as follows:—

There are some opinions entertained as honestly, as strongly, and after as much thought, as the opinions to the contrary; but which nevertheless are put forth in an apologetic way, as though those who hold them were doing wrong and knew it, or at least doing something they were not sure about. And, doubtless, where the opinion is one of entire novelty, or where it is contrary to the principles, feelings, and practice of all mankind, one can understand this style in propounding it. If it is possible to suppose an honest and sensible man thinking infanticide or a community of women desirable institutions, one would make sure and think it reasonable that a man so thinking, who put forth such ideas, would do it humbly and in the style of one asking pardon. But this apologetic style is not confined to such cases. It exists in some when the opinion entertained is righteous, just, moral and in conformity with the practice of all mankind; and is exhibited when the reverse is contrary say, and are permitted by their opponents to say, 'We are the righteous, the good, the virtuous, and you are wicked, bad, and vicious.' This is wrong in the fatal abstinence and the like by themselves and those who do not agree with them. I am one who do not, and I am going to say why; and as I think my opinion as good and virtuous as theirs, with the additional merit of being right, I am going to state it without asking pardon for it or myself.

Drink—yes, drink! I mean by that, drink which cheers and, if you take too much, inebriates. Drink as Mr. Justice Maule understood it, when he was asked by the bailiff, who had sworn to give the jurymen 'no meat or drink,' whether he might give a juryman some water. 'Well,' sa'd the judge, 'it is not meat, and I should not call it drink —yes, you may.'

Drink! Yes, alcohol; of which if you take too much 'you put an enemy in your mouth to steal away your brains.' Drink, which makes a man contemptible and ridiculous if under the influence of too much of it. Drink, which ruins the health and kills the unhappy wretch who persistently takes it to excess.

Drink—I say it is a good thing, and I think the world would act very foolishly if it gave it up! Why, if it can do allthe harm I have mentioned! For this reason—that it does an immense deal more good. I say outright, I think it does a deal more good, because it gives a vast deal of pleasure and enjoyment to those who take it with good sense and moderation. All over the world, with the exception of the followers of the crazy fanatic and impostor Mahomet, wherever people have had the skill to make alcoholic drink, they have made and drunk it. Wine, where wine could be made. Where it could not, and sometimes where it could, beer and spirits have been produced and drunk.

Is it not true that it is a source of great pleasure and enjoyment? See the thorough relish with which a tired man takes his glass of beer, the keen pleasure of the first glass of sherry at dinner in the man exhausted with the labour of his brain. But besides these keen enjoyments, take the more quiet and sober pleasure of the glass of beer at dinner and at supper, or with the pipe. This is a pleasure had in this country by millions daily—nay, twice daily, and if, instead of the glass of beer or wine, a small quantity of spirit with water is taken, the pleasure is the same and the practice as reasonable.

I have as yet only mentioned the pleasure of drink, but there is more in its favour. I will not say that it is food, or supplies the place of food. I do not know. Opinions differ. But I will say what Sir James Paget tells me:—'I would maintain this, and all that can reasonably be deduced from it;—namely, that the best and, in proportion to numbers, the largest quantity of brain work has been, and still is being, done by the people of those nations in which the use of alcoholic drinks has been and is habitual. Further, I would maintain that, so far as I can judge of the brain work of different persons, they have done the best and most who have habitually and temperately taken alcoholic drinks. And, certainly, if we compare the brain work of the drinkers of 'drink' with the brain work of the Mahometan, we shall find a justification for this opinion.

This is the case for 'drink': its pleasure and its utility. Now, what is on the other side? A set of enthusiastic gentlemen, very honest, very much in earnest, with a very clever leader, have taken the matter in hand. They say that the world has been in error for all time; that drink is bad, that drinkers are wrong, and that those who do not agree with them are wrong, and not only wrong, but viciously wrong, ought to be ashamed of themselves, and their practice and advocacy of drink denounced and put an end to.

This is hard upon us who think otherwise. A little more charity might be shown us. First of all we are the majority vastly here in this country. Out of it, or rather out of Anglo-Saxon influence, there is no minority even. Then we may say to our opponents—Your fathers drank, and your ancestors as far back as story goes; let us have time to think it out and see the errors of our ways. And this, at least, we may say to our opponents without offence or irreverence. Those of them who are Christians should, in the Eucharist and the miracle of Cana, have found some excuse for those who think that drinking wine is not in itself wicked. But no! Down with them!—sinners, drunkards—shut up the shops, and so forth. Is this reasonable, is it fair, is it charitable, even if right?

Now let us see what are the grounds of these opinions—no doubt honest. It is said that immense mischief is caused by excessive drink. I own at once that that is true. Disease is brought on, health is ruined, insanity and death caused by excessive drink. Further, the amount spent in drink is enormous, and a large part of it might be better expended, i.e., in the production of more pleasure and enjoyment than are given by drink. Whether as much as 134,000,000l. a year is spent on drink, as it is said, may be doubtful. But a good many millions may be taken off, and still a figure remain which is very lamentable—too much for health, too much for comfort, too much for enjoyment. But what does it prove? Not that all the 8,000,000 males of the kingdom are habitually wrong and are drunkards, but that some are; that some have been drinking to excess, and have swollen the average. There is this, however, to be said, that if that sum is spent in that way, it shows the amount of enjoyment that must be derived from it.

There is no doubt also that crime is caused by drink. It is certain that more is drunk on Saturdays, and more crime committed on that day than any other. The drunken man is more likely to commit a crime of violence or robbery than the sober. The drunken man, also, is more likely to have a crime committed on him in his helpless state than is the sober man.

This is the case against drink, and a very strong one. Now, what is to be done? It seems obvious to answer—let those who drink in moderation continue to do so, and let others leave it alone or learn to take it moderately. 'No,' say the local option men, or some of them, 'that can't be. If drink is to be had, some will take in the excess. Stop it altogether.' Now I do not say that this is beyond the right of society to do, because I do not know what is. If society's right to interfere with individual liberty is limited to cases necessary to secure the object for which society exists, viz., security of person and property from violence and insult and attacks, then prohibition of drink is not within the right of society. But, certainly, society does not limit itself in that way. It prohibits disorderly houses and gaming houses. Perhaps on similar considerations it may prohibit the making and sale of alcoholic drink. But if it is within its right, is it fair, is it just, is it reasonable, expedient, because some take it to excess, that it is to be denied to millions to whom it is a daily pleasure and enjoyment without any or but little harm? Does this seem fair? The glass of beer is taken from the whole fifty men because one of them will take more than is good for him. And the tea or wine is denied to the many because he heads. May he not say, 'What is that to you? It is my affair; it is my pleasure not to be as good as you. How do I harm you?' Of course, if he is drunk, in public, or riotous, or his drinking injures the public, punish him; but it does seem hard that, instead of this, the sober man should be punished—punished, I say. For withholding a pleasure and inflicting a pain are equally punishment.

In the United States laws are either to make men better who do not want to be made better, or to make men better who have not self-control, and in both cases at the expense of others. 'You shall not enjoy a glass of beer, because if you can get it, so can I, and I shall make a beast of myself.' Or, 'You shall not enjoy one glass of beer, because you take too many.' Is that just? It is a warrantable interference. There will be mischief when the laws and public conscience does not go with them. It is certain they will be broken. Everyone knows that stealing is wrong; disgrace follows conviction. But everyone knows that drinking a glass of beer is not wrong; public disgrace does not follow it. It is done, when done against the law, you have the usual mischiefs of law-breaking, smuggling, informations, oaths, perjury, shuffling, and lies. Besides, as a matter of fact, in those States where the law has been strongly than the failure in Wales of the Sunday Closing Act. Further, what is to be done? Is the sale of drink to be suspended all over the United Kingdom, including Ireland, because it will more or less be sold elsewhere. On certain days only? Then provision will be made for a store of it, and the drunkard will sot himself at home with no eyes to shun. Consider, too, the wealth, and loss through unfairness on men, who, having no cellar, trust to the public-house for what is a reasonable and wholesome enjoyment when not abused.

Can nothing then be done by law to diminish the mischief caused by drink? I say, 'No.' Whether it is desirable to limit the number of drink-shops is a matter as to which I have great doubt and difficulty. But grant that there is the right to forbid it wholly or partially, in place or time, I say it is a right which should not be exercised. To do so is to interfere with the innocent enjoyment of millions in order to lessen the mischief arising from the folly or evil propensities of themselves, but of others. And, further, that such legislation is attended with the mischiefs which always follow from the creation of offences in law which are not so in conscience. Punish the mischievous drunkard—indeed, perhaps, even punish him for being drunk in public, and so clothed in white, flitting along the mountain paths, or stalking silently along the public roads, you feel they well deserve the name of the "Hermit Nation."

CLOSING THE BALTIC.

IT was reported recently that an active diplomatic correspondence had been going on between the Governments of Denmark and Germany with regard to the neutralization of the Baltic, and to the common action of the Scandinavian Powers and Germany. A still better authenticated message tells us that the garrison towns in Denmark and Sweden are being reinforced and the coast defences rapidly strengthened. Moreover, the Swedish-Norwegian Government is asserted to have "earnestly represented to that of Denmark the urgent expediency of their simultaneously issuing an identically worded proclamation of neutrality." All this reminds diplomatists pretty forcibly of certain passages which occurred with regard to the Baltic in 1760, 1780, and 1801. It may also recall to mind the fact that during the last few years there has been a considerable party, chiefly Norwegian but also comprising many Swedes and a few Danes, whose great object it has been to confederate the Scandinavian Powers with the special view of "protecting" the entrance to the Baltic. It is, perhaps, worth while to consider the meaning of these designs.

The entrance to the Baltic lies through a strait which at its narrowest point—between Elsinore on the Danish coast—is only 2¼ miles broad. A strong fort erected on either side should be able to cripple any warship which attempted to pass. The employment of torpedoes would make the passage still more dangerous if not quite impracticable. What is to prevent Denmark and Sweden, or one of them, from arming such a fort and warning off all fighting ships? Only the conviction that a belligerent so debarred would severely punish the Power that attempted to exclude its ships.

There are, of course, rights to be considered, as well as the mere question of expediency and brute force; and here we come to the aspect of the question which is to diplomatists most interesting. The Straits of Elsinore differ from other straits—such as the Dardanelles, the Solent, and (to use the most modern illustration) the Suez Canal—in certain important particulars. The two shores belong to different nations. They afford communication between the ocean and an inland sea which is bounded by the territories of four independent Powers. The first consequence of this is that, according to the view of several public writers, the passage through the Sound is essentially free to all other nations. The United States has always maintained this theory without reservation. Great Britain has upheld it, subject to the right formerly recognized as belonging to Denmark to levy the "Sound dues" for lighthouses and other works. On the other hand, the Powers whose territories abut on the Baltic have repeatedly claimed the joint or several right to prohibit the passage of warvessels. In 1780 the King of Denmark issued a declaration in which the Baltic was described as "incontestably a close sea, by reason of its position;" and stated that he could not allow the armed ships of any belligerent to enter it for the purpose of carrying on hostilities. It was added, but only as an "additional" reason, that Denmark and the other riparian States were at the time in a state of profound peace. By a treaty made in the following year between Prussia and Russia, these Powers also declared the Baltic to be a close sea, and announced their determination to keep out belligerents. In 1794 a treaty was made between the King of Denmark and Norway and the King of Sweden whereby it was again declared that the Baltic is "always to be considered as a sea shut and inaccessible to the armed ships of distant Powers at war;" and a mutual agreement was arrived at that, in case any Power should molest the navigation therein reprisals should be resorted to by the contracting parties.

It was, however, in 1800 that the question entered upon its most acute phase. A quadruple alliance between the four northern Powers revived the "armed neutrality" of 1780, and pretended formally to nullify the Baltic. The protest of Great Britain against this doctrine was handed in on the 27th of December in that year. It accused Denmark of confederating with other Powers to oppose a measure right which had always been exercised by Great Britain as well as by other nations and on which she depended for much of her authority. An embargo was shortly afterwards placed upon Danish vessels and this was the sequel. On the 2nd of April, 1801, an English fleet bombarded Copenhagen and detached Denmark from the confederation, which collapsed before the British admirals had occasion to proceed any further against the allied Powers. De Hautefeuille denounces the action of England on this occasion as "culpable aggression," and Russia in 1807 made it one of the grounds for declaring war against this country; but the American jurists ridicule the idea of any right in any nation to close the Soudan or neutralize a vast sheet of water such as the Baltic. In these days there need be little fear of Denmark joining a similar "armed neutrality" league, if only England retained her self-respect. But, supposing that by the mismanagement of our Government she were so far alienated as to enter into a conspiracy of the kind it must be confessed that it would be a far more hazardous business to force an entrance in these days of submarine warfare than it was eighty-four years ago.—*St. James's Gazette.*

MISS BRADDON'S LATEST NOVEL.

MISS BRADDON'S latest novel, with the alliterative title "Wyllard's Weird," is described on the part of the authoress of "Lady Audley's Secret" as a return to her first literary love. In spite of its faults, writes a critic in one of the reviews, the book has a great charm, and I is that of the olden time, when Miss Braddon was the mark for imitation by nobodies who fondly supposed that, in order to compete with the Inventor of Lady Audley and Aurora Floyd, they had only to borrow a golden-haired murderess and a racing-stable Apollo. The *Spectator* continues—"We have once more a Cornish story in *Wyllard's Weird*; and Miss Braddon gives the local colour and atmosphere of Cornwall with as much effect as she gave those of the New Forest in *Vixen* and those of Brittany in *Ishmael*. Her picture of the unostentatious, secluded luxury of Penmorval, the home of Julian Wyllard and his wife, is very attractive—she trusts for her effects more to nature and less to upholstery than usual—and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 29.

THE Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday shows a further increase in strength, the proportion of the reserve to liabilities having advanced from 51 to 52 per cent. The reduction in the Bank rate to 2 per cent. was accordingly to be expected; in fact, it has been manifest for some time back that money in London was bound to see a very low level unless war ensued. Of that eventuality the probability, judging from the Stock Exchange indications, seems to be getting daily more remote. Not only were Consols yesterday ⅛ higher at 100⅜, but there was a further rise in Indian Securities, ¼ in the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan, ½ in 4 per cent. Rupee Paper, and ⅛ in 4½ per cent.

The Mincing-lane markets are generally flat in tone, Linseed being partially 3s., Wheat 6s. to 1s. 3d. per quarter lower. Coffee is an exception, being strong at an advance of 1s. per cwt.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was quiet, the business being only estimated at 5,000 bales. Arrivals were unchanged, as also were spot prices, with the one exception of fine Ginned Broach, which was reduced 1-16d. to 5 9-16d. per lb. In New York prices were the same, 10d. 15-16 cents for ready Mid Uplands 10·92 cents per lb. for August shipment.

Respecting the Bombay market for the staple, there is no improvement to report. The inquiry from Europe remains perfectly stagnant, and export purchases are most limited. It is now perfectly evident that little alteration for the better can take place during the remainder of the season, and when consumers on the other side do waken up to the actual deficiency in supplies they will find it too late to make purchases here, as stocks will be light, whilst of Westerns there is practically no crop. Prices we quote as before, say Rs. 200 per candy for Good Dhollera and Rs. 199 for good Saw-ginned Dharwar.

WHEAT meets but a poor demand both in England and on the Continent, and little or no business is practicable at the rates ruling here. No. 1 White Pessy at Rs. 25 per candy is not so far out, but Hard Red at Rs. 20 and Soft Red Ahmedabad at Rs. 23½ per candy put business quite out of the question, so that beyond shipping under previous contracts little is being done.

SEEDS.—Linseed keeps very firm; but, as in the case of Wheat, it is owing to past, not current business. Rapeseed is quiet and unaltered.

FREIGHTS are dull and tend weaker. For Liverpool shippers now decline to pay 22s. 6d. old scale for Wheat, and 25s. is the best offering for measurements. July loading steamers are offering for certain ports at 25s. without being taken.

EXCHANGE has been easier in tone to-day. The Banks are naming previous rates for drawing, but private paper can be placed 1-32d. better for ready, and possibly even more favourably for forward delivery. Closing rates to-day are:—

Bank Bills on demand	..1s. 6 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	..1s. 7 1-32d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	..1s. 7 5-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,,	..1s. 7 5-32d.	,,
France ,, ,,	..2·02	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER is again firmer on the strength of home advices, and Fours have advanced to Rs. 99½ for cash and Rs. 95½ for 30th June delivery. Fours-and-a-half we quote nominally at Rs. 99 to 99½. Calcutta quotations by wire are Rs. 99½ and Rs. 99 respectively.

SHARES:—Mill shares are in many cases Rs. 5 weaker, Orientals being down to Rs. 495. Manockjee Petit's to Rs. 1,040, Morarjee Goculdas to Rs. 1,390, and Empress to Rs. 1,390. Other shares, however, are steady, Bank of Bombays being up to Rs. 740 buyers. Bombay Flour Mills have advanced to Rs. 625.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	774
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	810
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong, and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	450
National Bank	...				
India	37,320	£ 250			95

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct. 160
Do. New 20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do. 340
Ditto	..	£20	14-7-3	do. 210
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£10	1,000	do. 61
Do. New Shares	..	£11	5-5-0	do.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,335	1,000	1,000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	475
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	2,000	100	100	Rs. 2	100
Alfred Mandy's Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	675
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	655
Bhawnuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	..	18
Bombay United	10,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 36	855
BudrieraMfg.Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	100
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	675
Coates Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	710
Connaught Mills	500	500	500	..	940
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	630
City of Bombay	600	1,000	1,000	..	740
D. Sassoon	3,000	1,000	1,000	..	615
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	755
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	570
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	50	50	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	125
Hindustan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	925
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	70	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
Imp. Cotton Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	425
Indian Manfg Co. Ltd.	2,000	1,000	1,000	..	925
James Greaves Mills	1,000	500	500	..	440
Jafar Ali Spin. Co.	1,371	50	50	Rs. 40	990
Jewraj Bhaloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	940
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	740
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,060
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	10	10	Rs. 5	138
Maratha United	500	1,000	1,000	180	2,550
Mahalukhmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 33	640
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 33	1,040
Masagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	192½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,390
Motigunj Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	600
NalgaumCottonCleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1	..	95
Narayan Cotton Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	920
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	495
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 15	130
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	25	250	62	160
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,250	500	500	..	130
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	675
Rajpore	641	1,000	1,000	..	675
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
Shoiapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,345
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	640
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	330
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	555
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	665

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.c.	200
	500	100	100		130
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	210
Barua Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10-2-3p.c.	90
Do. New issue	500	100	374	10-2-3p.c.	374
Bombay Land & Building Ld.	300	500	100	..	90
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	625
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	480
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	107
Bonnajee Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,900
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300	60	815
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	875
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	104
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	..	n
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	10	10	..	n
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	32
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	10½	121
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 1	
Kaiser-I-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	43,000	..	5	..	34
Karrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	500	35	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	35 p.s.	200
Kamp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	325
Meohanics BuildingCo	4,000	50	22	1½	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	8	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	4,000	20	20	1½	23
Pearce and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p.s.	95
Port Cleaning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	333½
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Scindia & Co.	1,000	10	100	Rs. 8	95
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 1	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,125
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	365
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	12		p.ct.	12

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Jerusalem, 901 tons, Captain M. Breach, will sail to-day for London and Havre with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Irenne Morris, 929 tons, Captain H. H. Halliburton, will sail to-day for Genoa via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Calipso, 1,091 tons, Captain P Mersa, sailed yesterday for Trieste via Canal with a general cargo and 61 deck passengers for Aden.

THE steam-ship Othello, 1,937 tons, Captain J. Atkins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (27th April) with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE A. H. steam-ship Berenice, 1,707 tons, Captain G. B. Verona, sailed yesterday for Hongkong via Colombo with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Arcot, 1,150 tons, Captain W. Parsonage, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (2nd inst.) with a general cargo, Mr. Remington, as second-class, and 98 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Bonnington, 1,885 tons, Captain F. L. Burkell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newport (29th April) with a cargo of 3,660 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE steam-ship Niagara, 2,044 tons, Captain W. Gell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (27th April) with a cargo of 3,416 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE steam-ship Kingdom, 1,414 tons, Captain H Robert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of 2,400 tons coal. She is consigned to the Captain.

DEPARTURE OF AUSTRALIAN AND CHINA MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Ravenna, 2,035 tons, Captain G. Stewart, will sail to-day for China with a general cargo and the following passengers. For Sydney—Mr. T. Gregory. For Shangai.—Mr. and Mrs. Moses and 2 infants. For Singapore—Sir John Coode and Mr. Coode. For Melbourne.—Mr. T. Scott. For Hongkong—Mr. T. M. Gracies, Mr. Ardesir Nusserwanjee, Mr. Vincente, Mr. Grasias, Mr. Hormusji Nusserwanji.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From
29	Kingdom (s)	Robert	Liverpool, April 28.
	Niagara (s)	Gill	Liverpool, April 27.
	Arcot (s)	Parsonage	Calcutta, May 2.
	Othello (s)	Atkins	Hull, April 27.
	Bonnington (s)	Burkill	Newport, April 29.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
29	Euphrates (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee.
	Lamington (s)	Culloch	Port Said.
	Kildare (s)	Johnson	Antwerp.
	Cy. of Inverness	Mackenzie	Calcutta.
	Berenice (s)	Verona	Hongkong, &c.
	Calipso (s)	Mersa	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their p ort-clearances yesterday:—
Barque Jerusalem, Breach, for London.
Steamer Ravena, Stewart, for China.
,, Irene Morris, Halliburton, for Genoa.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Othello, for Hull and Newyork.
,, Gleedowe, for Port Said.
,, Sunbeam, for Bordeaux.
,, Shahjehan, for Coasts and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.
25 Rewa (s) ..... Templeton ... London, April 16.
Clan Macintosh (s) .. Beer ..... Liverpool, April 16.
DEPARTURES.
May 25.—Steamers Westergate and Vesta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 29.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Mackenzie s—51 bales paper, S A S Dawood, Nubia s—10 packages caustic soda, M M Mody; 50 boxes bar soap, E A Hossen Attaree.
Eden Hall s—5 cases toilet soap, E A Hossein.

FROM LONDON.

Sunbeam s—7 packages stationery, Budrudeen; 3 cases aneline dye, W Nutters and Co; 9 bales printing papers, S Hashboola; 8 packages stationery, N Cumroodi; 112 kegs white zinc paint, A Sumboodin; 2 drums spirit of turpentine, L Sumsoodin; 224 kegs paints of sorts; D Soluji; 50 cases watches, A D Khan; 8 cases soap, M M Valji.
Nubia s—6 cwt earthenware, Soomar Bhima.
Ravena s—50 cases b-er, 9 cases whisky, and 3 cases sherry, King, King and Co; 6 cases fuse, Ewart, Latham and Co; 8 cases wine, G Groom and Co; 18 packages medicine, Cooper, Macdon and Co.
Sutlej s—14 cases medicine, J Jeewanji.
Teviot s—25 cases brandy, B Warburton and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

China s—50 bars silver, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China; 4 cases provision, Treacher and Co,

FROM MARSEILLES.

China s—3 cases medicine of different sorts, Treacher and Co; 5 pipes brandy, D Cowasji; 1 pipe champagne, D P Bolton and Co; 216 cases port brandy, vermouth, and sherry, H Somtonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Berenice s—50 cases writing papers, J Dossa.

FROM BORDEAUX.

China s—50 cases brandy, P Cowasji.
Belgravia s—25 cases brandy, Ardaseer and Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

Belgravia s—50 cases whisky, S Cowasji; 275 cases beer, Framji, Sands & Co; 218 cases whisky, gingerwine, and rum, D Dadabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sorrento s—10 cases glassware, F Dossa.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nubia s—388 cwts wheat, N Khutow; 75 bales wool, L Cullianji.
Belgravia s—250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 54 bales cotton, M Bhaoji; 2 bales cotton, Bean Ashley & Co; 120 bales cotton, D Sassoon; 100 bales cotton, R Stewart; 180 bales wool, G Tools & Sons; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Thos. H Moore and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 602 cwts myrabollams, L Vulubjee; 1,000 cwts crushed bones, E Peerden; 100 bales hemp, D Veeronjee; 135 bales cotton, B Lowjee; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby; 630 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 495 cwts myrabollams and 162½ cwts bheda, L Pomsee; 107 bales cotton, R Gordhandass; 100 bales cotton, R Nugginee; 1,259 cwts behda, T Narranjee; 56 bales cotton, N Gheita.
Clan Cameron s—100 bales cotton, R Stewart; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Cossal.
Counsellor s—31 bales cotton, C and F Dinshaji; 136 bales cotton, D M Petit Sons; 131 bales cotton, M Cawasji; 3,000 cwts wheat, Benn, Ashley and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Gulf of Akaba s—58 cwts gum, D Rustomji; 9 bales hides, M Coorji; 23 bales hides, F Masotti; 34 cwts gum, R Bhowanji; 11 cwts woollen rags, H Samji.
Port Adelaide s—42 cwts peacock feathers, V G Hoossein; 515 cwts myrabolla-s, N Moolji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Teviot s—1,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Athabasca s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 300 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Gulf of Venice s—500 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Abana s—4,00 cwts rapeseed, and 13,000 cwt wheat Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

China s—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Ireane Morris s—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR HULL.

Inchlonga s—4,072 cwts. linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Kovin s—1,000 cwts wheat and 3,650 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Bros; 5,750 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Cotherstom s—9,000 cwts linseed, G Latham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

China s—100 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Prince George s—900 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Victoria s—800 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gwalior s—700 bales cotton, G Spinner and Co.
Mark Lane s—35 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 160 bales cotton, G Bythell; 13 cwts gum, R. Bhowanji and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Mark Lane s—1,700 bales cotton, G Bythell, and Co.
Amphitrite s—1,240 cwts wheat, Laug, Moir, and Co; 500 cwts castor-seed, M. Branvalui.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Dora s—224 bales cotton, R Luckmasdass.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ravena s—50 bales twist, R K Chotham; 25 chests opium D Sassoon; 29 chests opium, C Bomanji; 4½ chests opium, T Manockchund; 234 chests opium, Tata and Co; 14 chests opium, H A Esmail; 34 chests opium, S J David; 108 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 11 chests opium, D Ramcoover.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—7 chests opium, G Shobhasmul; 25 chests opium, S Abraham; 7 chests opium, D Toolchund; 27 chests opium, E Noordin; 24 chests opium, J Ezra and Co; 102 chests opium, D Sassoon; 71 chests opium, E J Abraham; 8 chests opium, C Bomanji; 35 chests opium, N J Abraham; 17 chests opium, J E Ezra; 14 chests opium, J Peerbhoy; 12 chests opium Tata and Co; 10 chests opium, B Ramratton; 24 chests opium, T Luckminarin; 102 chests opium, E D Sassoon, 3 chests opium, J Josraj; 10 chest opium, G Johasmul; 1 chest opium, S Ramratt; 23 chests opium, D Ramcoover; 1 chest opium, T. Sitaram.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 25.

Ridall, Surg-Maj, on leave, from Hingoli

MAY 29.

Blanshard, Maj, 12th NI, on leave, from Poona

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, May 30.

All members are urgently requested to return their rifles to Head-quarters for inspection by the Civil Chief Master Armourer.

Sergt W T Hind, B Company, is attached to G Company from this date and until further order.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.
his is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
, AGENTS WANTED.

THE SELF-ACTING
SEWING MACHINE
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.
No Hand-wheel! No Treadle! Extremely Simple! Purely Mechanical!
WORK WITHOUT WEARINESS.
NO WASTE OF ENERGY.
NO INJURY TO HEALTH.
From 50 to 1000 Stitches per Minute.
Can be seen in full work, and pamphlets containing a few Extracts from opinions of the Press obtained from the Sole Agent.
A. N. DAVER.
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

If you want to preserve your sight go to a proper practical optician whose long experience and qualification in that line in suiting the very required number need not be commented. A large and selected stock always at hand.
A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?
MR. LAZARUS' System is first to examine the eyes and establish the refractive correction, after which spectacles or eye-glasses can be made according to what is required. This system prevents the painful effects that ignorance might cause besides trouble and expense. Spectacles and eye-glasses adapted by him being made not only to prescription but under his supervision.
Mr. Laurie, of the Great Northern Hotel, Allahabad, writes:—Both my wife and I are much pleased with Mr. N. Lazarus' method of testing the sight, and can testify to the excellence of his glasses which we have been using with benefit for a considerable time.
Pamphlet, with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents, free on application.
N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row, Bombay. | No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.
SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S PIANOS.
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S PIANO DEPOT.
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWR
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.
Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years, system
Piano square Piano ..... 45 41 per month or Rs 710
Sympathetic square ..... 36 ,, or ,, 820
Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 66 ,, or ,, 1,370
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

COURTENAY—May 25, at Lanowice, Edith Annie, the beloved daughter of R. Courtenay, C.S., aged 13 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BADHAM—May 26, at No. 22, Boyd Street, Calcutta, the wife of G. Badham, of a son.
CAMPBELL—May 24, at Ootacamund, the wife L. A. Campbell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SIMS-SNIDOW—At the Church of the Holy Saviour, Arrah, by the Rev. M. R. Butler, Chaplain, Edward Arthur, the eldest son of the late Edward H. Sims, to Caroline Lydia Mary, 3rd daughter of Alexander Snidow, Esq.

DEATHS.

BARLOW—May 18, at Dehra Doon, Charles Grant Pratt Barlow, Colonel, late King of Oudh's service son of the late Captain Thomas Pratt Barlow, XL P. A. O. Hussars, aged 74.
HORTON—May 22, at Dinapur, the Rev. Francis Horton, Chaplain of Dinapur.
IGNATIO—May 4, at Tellicherry, Mary, the beloved wife of Andrew Ignatio, late of Cochin, aged 74 years.

The Bombay Gazette.
SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1885.

THE account of the present state of the negotiations with Russia which the *Standard* published yesterday scarcely encourages the hope of an early and an easy solution of the difficulty. Penjdeh is to go to the Russians, and those who know anything of the disposition of the Amir in regard to a place of his right to which he was uncertain little more than a year ago, will be neither surprised nor alarmed at this. But if by way of an equivalent for this concession Zulfikar is to be retained by the Afghans, it is only reasonable that the Zulfikar Pass should remain in their hands. It is to be hoped that before coming to a decision on this point the Government will hear what Sir Peter Lumsden has to say about it. The Russian claim to Meruchak as part of the oasis of Penjdeh is a consequential claim of no small significance which raises the question whether the dimensions of the oasis of Penjdeh are to be just what Russian soldiers and statesmen choose to make them. The English Government make it a *sine qua non* that Meruchak shall remain with the Afghans. They have here firmer ground to stand upon than they would have had if they had chosen Penjdeh as their point of resistance, the prescriptive right of the Afghans to the place being less doubtful. It is, at any rate, the first place at which the Government have pronounced a "thus far," and it will be interesting to see how they succeed in giving effect to their determination on the subject.

PERHAPS the heaviest blow yet delivered to Esoteric Buddhism, popularly known under its *alias* of Theosophy, is that aimed at the new religion by Mrs. John Macdonald in the current *Fortnightly Review*. Singularly enough, the Anglo-Indian from whose practised hand the blow comes was, while in this country, a dweller in the North-West, where Mr. Sinnett, the Aaron of the new dispensation, was so well known as the editor of a journal of high reputation. This circumstance alone would give to the clever and unsparing vivisection of Madame Blavatsky's and Mr. Sinnett's "religionette" something of the interest which always attaches to a personal encounter. Mrs. Macdonald bases her attack on the result of recent investigations into early Buddhist literature. Modern research has effected a revolution in the traditional view of the doctrines of Buddha. The popular notions of Buddhist doctrine were sadly confused by the writings and speculations which obscured the teachings of the founder of that religion. It was by way of clearing up the mystery that a little knot of people who knew nothing of Oriental literature, or Oriental habits and modes of expression, conceived the bright idea of solving the whole mystery by a bold guess, and expounding the matter to the world at large, who knew no more and no less about it than they did themselves. Mr. Sinnett put into two incomprehensible books the explanation of the inner doctrine of Buddhism as it was expounded to him by Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott, who, not even affecting to know anything of the matter themselves, received their inspiration from Koot Hoomi, the elder of a large family of Thibetan brothers who haunt the Himalayas and, as an American would say, think "thunks" too deep for mortals. It has been revealed to us that Koot Hoomi for some purposes of his own evolved the name by which he chooses to be known to mankind from the names of two disciples, namely, Mr. A. O. Hume, of Simla, and Colonel Olcott, of America, Bombay, and Madras. A little spiritual ingenuity may enable even the most incredulous reader to see that it is not beyond the power of a Thibetan brother to throw the m's and n's and t's and other letters of the two respected names in question into a hat and, drawing them out promiscuously, discover that they spell Koot Hoomi. The brother who has made this experiment need only abide resolutely by the result, and he has a name which will live for ever.

But what is in a name? Whether named Olcott pure and simple, or Koot Hoomi out of a contribution of vowels and consonants from that name and another, does not matter much. The real thing is, what revelation of the true teachings of Buddha has been given to mankind under the name of Koot Hoomi? We confess to having made repeated and desperate efforts to understand Mr. Sinnett's two works, in which the truth was set forth in very good English. But we were no wiser than before. The mind got mixed up with Mars and Mercury, and it was difficult to understand whether one was a fifth-rounder in the first before he became a third-rounder in the second, and what relation he would hold in either case to a seventh-rounder, the offspring of a first and ninth-rounder, in this wicked world. We gave it up. We confess to having regretted our want of perseverance when we were informed, on very good authority, that in the Presidency of Madras alone some sixty thousand Aryan brothers found the whole matter as simple as A. B. C., and joyfully paid the Theosophical Society ten rupees per man for the privilege of being initiated—that is to say, for the privilege of paying further fees, for the pleasure of being allowed to send letters to persons in heaven through a spiritual post-office not under the carnal supervision of the Postmaster-General, and of getting the answer dropped direct from the skies into the believer's hat. Sixty thousand fees of ten rupees each, given without repining or regret! Sir Auckland Colvin, at his wits' end to find money for Abdul Rahman and the gentlemen of the army, would do well to see whether he could not raise a few lakhs by giving a certificate of membership in, say, an Esoteric Anti-Russian Society at ten rupees apiece. This is, however, by the way. The prime question is, what account does Koot Hoomi give of the real meaning of Buddha Gautama? Mrs. Macdonald having searched Mr. Sinnett's work with better profit than ourselves, has discovered that he lays down that Buddhism has a twofold character, one or both of which might be described by an irreverent person as methodised humbug. "Buddhism," he says, "is a religion which has enjoyed a dual existence from the very beginning of its introduction to the world. The real inner meaning of its doctrines has been kept back from the uninitiated students, while the outer teachings have merely presented the multitude with a code of moral lessons and a veiled symbolical literature hinting at the existence of knowledge in the background." Buddhism, as generally understood now, he thus represents to be the outer form only of the religion. The secret doctrine he alleges to have been preserved for countless ages by the select few who have preserved its traditions to our own times—the adepts of the Himalayan mountains, and the well-known Mahatmas of the Theosophists.

Now, in the "Sutta Pitaka"—which is a collection of sermons preached by Buddha to his immediate followers—and which contains at least as true an exposition of his doctrines as Mr. Sinnett, who confesses his want of Oriental scholarship, can give, there is an emphatic denial of this. Again, when Buddha is at the point of death in answer to his favourite disciple he says that he has no esoteric and secret doctrine reserved for the initiated. As to what Mr. Sinnett considers the strongest argument in favour of the religion revealed to Madame Blavatsky, namely, the miracles performed by the adepts of the Himalayan brotherhood, Mrs. Macdonald points out that it is one of its weakest points. The pure Buddhist religion, she says, is founded on thought, and its system founded upon self-reliance, and stands in no need of external aid. From the very beginning the founder of the religion is shown to have been against all exhibitions of miraculous powers, which he declares "low arts and lying practices from which the true disciple will refrain." Buddha in a word was above psychological telegraphy. It never occurred to him to include a magic hide-and-seek in his processes of revealing the spiritual truth. Perhaps this was because he did not go to picnics, as Madame Blavatsky does, or because he had neither tea-cups nor cigarettes to hide as the Professors of Esoteric Buddhism have. It is a wholesome work to which Mrs. Macdonald has set herself in thus warning Mr. Sinnett and Madame Blavatsky what Buddha would have thought of the unspiritual pranks by which in our days a pretence has been made to bring his teaching into vogue. She has made her appeal to primitive teaching, and the result is that either they know nothing of what that teaching is, or—which is the less likely alternative—they have skilfully distorted it. But after all we are not sure that Mrs. Macdonald is not taking Mr. Sinnett, at least, too seriously. We know that a good many people were taken in by Mr. Lawrence Oliphant's "Thibetan Sisterhood," thinking that rollicking skit a serious complement to "The Occult World." What if Mr. Sinnett, who belongs to a sadly incredulous profession, has been tongue in cheek all this time, and if some day he should burst into a hearty laugh at the people whom he has befooled or infuriated? Those who can laugh at him to-day will find it easier to laugh with him if to-morrow the mask should

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

RUSSIA'S CLAIMS.

LONDON, MAY 29.

The *Standard* publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, giving the present state of the negotiations between England and Russia.

England on behalf of the Ameer is prepared to relinquish Penjdeh for Zulfikar, but the question arises whether the Zulfikar Pass shall form a portion of the boundary or remain wholly Afghan territory. Russia claims Meruchak as part of the Penjdeh oasis, but England makes it a *sine qua non* that the Afghans should retain possession of Meruchak. An exchange of views on this question is proceeding.

SIR HARRY PARKES' SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, MAY 29.

It is positively stated that Sir Robert Hart, Chief of the Imperial Customs in China, will succeed the late Sir Harry Parkes as British Minister at Peking.

SANITARY CONFERENCE IN ROME.

ROME, MAY 28.

The technical committee of the Sanitary Conference now sitting here have accepted the proposal put forward by France that no ships leaving cholera ports shall be allowed to load until they have been cleaned. A medical inspection of outgoing passengers and luggage is also to be made.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 29.

The following gentlemen have been elected officebearers for the Chamber of Commerce:—The president, Mr. D. Cruickshank, of Messrs. Begg, Dunlop, and Company; Vice-President, Mr. E. E. Moore, of Messrs. Ewing and Company. The members of the committee are Messrs. C. S. Hoare, Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company; W. W. Hall, of Messrs. W. Vale, King, and Company; L. Ziffo, of Messrs. Petrocochino Brothers; C. Forbes, of Messrs. F. W. Heilgers and Company; and E. W. Wylie, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie, and Company.

DEATH FROM HEAT APOPLEXY AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 29.

Mr. Fred Gilles, a commercial traveller for Messrs. James Walton and Sons, of Haughton Mills, near Manchester, a first-class passenger, died on the platform suddenly last night from heat apoplexy. He was ill only one hour. The heat is unusually great.

THE NEW POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MAY 29.

An influential and crowded public meeting was held in the Hemabhai Institute to-day under the presidency of Rao Bahadoor Beheckurdas Ambaidas, C.S.I. Rao Bahadoor Chotalal, Municipal chairman, moved that an Association be established under the name of the Guzerat Sabha to secure a healthy public opinion and the good of the people of Guzerat, to represent to Government public opinion, and to consider all questions touching public interests.

THE PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE MADRAS ARSENAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, MAY 29.

The committee of four officers who were recently appointed to report on the suitability of the buildings in Vellore for an Arsenal in the place of the present Arsenal in Fort St. George have reported that the buildings are unsuited for the purpose, and as the situation is not a good one, and cholera is nearly always prevalent, the erection of a new Arsenal there is not recommended.

REDUCTION OF HARBOUR DUES.

Government has, after much correspondence with the Chamber of Commerce and others interested in the matter, decided to considerably reduce the harbour dues here.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 29.

Lieutenant Bathurst Vaughan is admitted to the Staff Corps. The Rev. W. Hamilton is appointed Chaplain of Kamptee.

The Rev. H. Moore is appointed domestic Chaplain of the Bishop of Calcutta. The services of Colonel J. Hall of the Bhopal Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department consequent on the appointment of Colonel Berkeley as Resident at Nepal.

Colonel W. Kincaid and Major N. Martelli are promoted.

Mr. E. Bowen is appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad. The services of Mr. R. Dane, Political Agent, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

Mr. L. King is posted Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere.

The services of Surgeon C. Lowdell are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. A. D. Carey, Salt Commissioner, is granted furlough out of India for two years.

Lieut-Colonel G. F. Graham, of the North-West Provinces Police, is granted furlough for 1 year and 182 days.

Captain T. Eyre, Military Accountant, is granted leave in India for 180 days.

The following are allowed extensions of furlough:—Lieut.-Colonel C. Luard, 183 days; Major E. Elliston, five months; Surgeon-Major G. Henderson, three months.

Captain Charles Francis Massy is promoted to Major.

Captain Hotham, of the Indian Marine, is allowed one year's furlough.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 28.

The Anchor Line steamer Victoria arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, MAY 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived here from Bombay this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 28.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras..... 4 13-16D.

The Manchester market has been firmer.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 75½

4½ ,, ,, ... 78½

3 ,, Consols for account..... 100⅞

3½ ,, Sterling Loan..... 100⅛

4½ ,, French Rentes..... 109

Bar Silver 49 3-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Increase of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £18,400,000; increase, £500,000.

Bills discounted, £20,800,000; decrease, £200,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £26,800,000; increase, £230,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 52 per cent.

Arrivals.—City of Khios and Bracadalle.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 29.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMOOSA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Bangkok Saigon still interrupted. Minha Yaungyoung still interrupted.

Kurrachee.—29th Turkish route right to Pera

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, May 28.

10 p.m. .. .. 83·5

FRIDAY, May 29.

6 a.m. .. .. 82·2

10 a.m. .. .. 87·3

2 p.m. .. .. 87·3

4 p.m. .. .. 87·7

H. H. NAWAB ADILKHAN, younger brother of H. H. the Nawab of Junaghur, accompanied by Mr. C. F. G. Lester and members of His Highness's suite, visited the offices of the *Bombay Gazette* yesterday evening. The Nawab appeared to take great interest in the working of the elaborate machinery, and expressed the greatest interest in the various processes and entire satisfaction with the results of his visit.

THE ballot at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday for the election of two Port Trustees in place of Mr. W. M. Macaulay and Mr. F. D. Parker, who have resigned, resulted in the election of Mr. J. Symons, of Messrs. Finlay, Muir, and Co., and Mr. L. R. W. Forrest, of Messrs. Killick, Nixon, and Co.

THE production of ice by the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company was suspended yesterday morning by an interruption in the supply of water from the Malabar Hill Reservoir. The water-supply, however, was resumed during the day, and ice-making was proceeded with. The company hope to be able henceforth to keep up the normal rate of production.

AFTER denying the report the previous day, the Allahabad paper now states that orders have reached the Adjutant-General's Office releasing the regiments and batteries of the second Army Corps and Reserve from the warning for field service.

THE following *bon mot* is credited to Lord Dufferin by the *Pioneer*:—A discussion recently arose in the Viceroy's presence as to whether the keys were at Penjdeh, Herat, Zulfikar, or elsewhere; and after listening for some little time to the various grave theories advanced, His Excellency laughingly remarked: "The keys of India are where they should be: in the pocket of the master of the house."

IT is stated that the question of the organisation of Volunteer Reserves is being steadily worked out at Army Head-quarters. It has been proposed that the reservists should have a simple khaki uniform, with a rifle and accoutrements complete. The present administrative staff would not be increased, save perhaps as regards sergeant-instructors. Lieutenant-Colonel Rivett-Carnac's scheme of registration will probably be the one adopted.

A LONDON magistrate recently reproved a prisoner of the name of Pickwick for committing larceny in spite of his "honoured name," and a short while previously *Punch* had been very funny at the expense of one Martin Luther, who had been convicted of being "druuk and disorderly." A writer in the Allahabad paper asks what would the funny magistrate and the would-be funny journal have said of the proceedings in the Bombay Police Court the other day, when Mr. Cooper said he was "very sorry to have to send Messiah to jail?"

IN the Legislative Council this week on the motion of Sir Auckland Colvin, the Bill amending the Tariff and Excise Acts was passed. Mr. Ilbert introduced a Bill to amend the Madras Civil Courts Act of 1873 and a Bill in the interest of Government Wards in the Central Provinces, a Bill to amend the Registration Act, 1877, and a fourth Bill giving the Chief Commissioner of British Burma certain powers in the management of insolvency jurisdiction. The Council adjourned for a fortnight.

THE *Statesman* understands that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has recommended Dr. Leitner for a special pension of £1,000 a year, or that he be appointed Director of Public Instruction in some other province, a young Civilian having been appointed Director in the Punjab. Dr. Leitner protested, it is said, against this appointment, and is to be consoled at the expense of the public by this unusually high pension.

THERE appear to be many strange visitors wandering about India just now. The arrival of one of these is reported at Brucepettah, in the Bellary district, on the 24th inst. He is described as a Turcoman named Gulam Rusool, and stayed at the Jumma Musjid, Brucepettah. He states that he has been to Ceylon to confer with Arabi Pasha on monetary matters. He has with him a Kabulee attendant. He is a strong-built man, and his mission seems to be suspicious. He gave out that he starts at once for Bombay. Our police might keep a look-out for the wanderer.

THE Regent of Kolhapore went to Windsor Castle on the afternoon of the 8th instant and had an audience with Her Majesty. His Highness was introduced to the Queen by the Earl of Kimberley.

THE division of his property into 82 shares for distribution among his nephews and nieces is characteristic of General Gordon. It is significant that his will was only drawn up on the eve of his departure for the Soudan. It has been proved by Sir Henry William Gordon, R.C.B., brother of the General. As already stated, the value of the personal estate amounts to £2,205, and the testator leaves all his real and personal property to pay the income of his sister, Miss Mary Augusta Gordon for life, and at her death it is to be distributed proportionately among his host of nephews and nieces.

IT is believed in army medical circles at home that in the event of war, every medical officer on full pay will be ordered abroad, with the exception of one to be left in charge of each military hospital at home. The home duties will therefore have to be performed by temporarily employed civilians. The plans which have been drawn up in the Director-General's Office are understood to include arrangements for the temporary engagement of civilian surgeons for active service at a high rate of pay—about £3 per diem—instead of the admission of a large number of junior surgeons to the medical staff, who would of course have to be provided for on the conclusion of war.

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Cotton Spinners' Association of the Northern Counties, India is rapidly attaining the position of the most important foreign competitor, and it is beginning to be admitted that, so far as the Asiatic market is concerned, India may simply beat Lancashire out of the field. The first great advantage which the Indian manufacturers possess is the length of hours, as they run 3,876 hours in the year against 2,464 hours worked in England. Wages are lower, and altogether the cost of production is said to be 65 per cent. less in India than it is in the United Kingdom. Nor is it only in Asia that Indian competition will tell against the looms of Lancashire. Along the whole of the eastern coast of Africa from Abyssinia to the Cape, Indian cottons will be able to compete advantageously.

THE Madras Government, in accordance with instructions from the Government of India, have issued orders for the abolition of the garrison hospitals at Bangalore and Secunderabad, and to substitute in their stead a "followers' hospital" at each of these stations. In consequence of these orders, says the *Madras Times*, it has become necessary to alter the scale of the subordinate medical establishment of these hospitals. An apothecary and an assistant apothecary have been allowed for each of these garrison hospitals; but the "followers' hospitals" which are to take their place are to have no warrant medical subordinates, and are to be placed, as regards subordinate medical aid, on an equal footing with native regiments. The new hospitals will therefore have two hospital assistants to conduct the subordinate medical duties. The "followers' hospital" at Bangalore will be under the medical supervision of the garrison surgeon, and that at Secunderabad under the staff surgeon. The scale of hospital servants of these institutions is also to be reduced. By these changes there will be an annual saving of Rs. 2,985 in the case of the hospital at Bangalore, and Rs. 2,364 in that of Secunderabad.

A SHIKAR party of five howdahs, who went along the Kosi *dearas* of Purneah during the first week of the current month, succeeded in making the following bag, viz., 21 buffaloes, 111 deer, 98 pigs, 16 hare, and 28 partridges. The same ground had been worked by two distinct shikar parties during the previous month, and no tigers, in consequence, were started. Another shikar party has just returned from the south-eastern hunting grounds of Purneah, where tigers have been creating great havoc among the cattle. In one locality visited 24, 8, and 5 heads of cattle were respectively killed from three adjoining cattle-pens during the fortnight immediately preceding the visit, and native report stated that over 100 heads of cattle had been destroyed by these tigers. Four tigers in all were started, and prints of others seen; but owing to the jungles being very heavy and only a small line of elephants available, none of the tigers started were brought to book, though in all probability some of them will be secured during the coming rains, as it was over these very grounds that 13 tigers were started and 6 secured by a shikar party during last September.

THE following explanation is furnished by an American paper of the craze for Confederate bonds. Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of State of the Confederate from 1861 until its collapse, was the originator of the plan by which a demand was created for the bonds. At different times the Confederate Congress voted large sums for secret service, the principal deposits being in London and Paris banks. The funds were placed to the credit of citizens of Great Britain and France who were friendly to the South. At the close of the war there was an unexpended balance of $5,080,000. Mr. Benjamin consulted with these agents as to the disposition of the money, and it was agreed that it should be surrendered to the United States. The question was then how to disburse the money so as to best benefit those entitled to it. It was concluded that the people who had given their means to the Confederacy for its bonds were entitled to the money the bonds were advertised for, and to cover the real object of the movement it was hinted that the bonds were to be held by speculators, and that suit was to be instituted against the United States for their payment.

ACCORDING to a native report an extraordinary trial will shortly come off in Assam, in which the defendant is an elderly gentleman high up in the Education Department, an eminent botanist and formerly an Oxbridge Don. The story runs that he had a considerable number of botanical specimens spread out on paper to dry in the sun. His chuprassi had strict orders to see that foot passengers steered clear of them. Presently the Government Pleader, Babu Darkboy Tunda Ghose, came sailing along, and, heedless of the warning and remonstrances of the chuprassi, sent the specimens hither and thither. Not long afterwards the botanist made a call at the pleader's house, but was much disappointed to find he was from home. He then went to the Deputy Commissioner's court, in the verandah of which the pleader was pointed out to him. The following conversation is said to have taken place:—"Is your name Darkboy Tunda Ghose?" "Yes." "Did you walk over my botanical specimens?" "I did." "Then take that!" A sound like a pistol shot was heard, which was caused, not by a firearm, but by the hand of the scientist coming in contact with the pleader's cheek. The A. C. before whom the case was tried—the D. C. having witnessed the assault—fined the ex-Don Rs. 50. There was a large meeting of the natives held to express sympathy with the pleader, who, it is rumoured, intends to sue his enemy for Rs. 12,000 damages for loss of caste.

A FOOLHARDY feat is reported from New York. At mid night on the 6th instant Captain Boyton the inventor of a swimming suit in which he crossed the Straits of Dover, went out into New York Harbour equipped in one of his rubber dresses, and, without being observed by the watch on board Her Majesty's ship Garnet, approached that vessel. He succeeded in attaching a dummy torpedo to a floating spar which protected the bows of the vessel, and then got safely away. The tide carried the dummy amidships, where it remained until it excited attention, and the alarm was given. Boyton has admitted that his freak was a practical joke in revenge for the neglect by the English Admiralty of his invention. The following is from Rossa. Have given exhibitions of similar exploits before this; and it may be remembered that a complete swimming outfit was found among the effects of the Fenians who were caught and convicted at Halifax, Nova Scotia. The feat is by no means appreciated by the English press. One journal remarks, "It would appear that Boyton saved his skin only by revealing his identity. If so, this was a lame and impotent conclusion to his revenge. There is no evidence to show that his political principles are as elastic as his swimming clothes, and that they embrace a sympathy with the Fenianism whose professors are his aquatic disciples. A shot from a sentry's rifle penetrating several inches beyond the indiarubber would therefore have been too severe a punishment of his folly. The only pity is that his place was not taken, on this occasion, by one of the Rossa gang. In such a case it would have been eminently fitting that the stupid farce should end in real tragedy."

MR. ARCHIBALD FORBES in the *Nineteenth Century* gives certain information which a Madras paper suggests might be turned to good account in India. The famous war correspondent describes the constitution and work done by the "Engineer and Railway Volunteer Corps," a body of officers consisting mainly of the most eminent Civil Engineers and big railway and labour contractors at home. They are in the habit of having sketches of a possible campaign in England submitted to them by the military authorities, the duty of the corps being to fill in arrangements, and estimate the time to be taken in the transport by rail of the number of men to be given places. This, it will appear in reading Forbes's paper, they are able to do most efficiently and with great profit to the military powers at home. The Volunteer force in India (the *Madras Mail* points out) is manned to a great extent by railway employés of the lower grades. "Could not the chief officials, agents, traffic managers, and contractors give most valuable assistance and information to the military authorities out here, by banding themselves together in a corps on the lines of that described? They are also the most practical men in the country. They are thoroughly well informed as to rates of fare in the parts of the country through which their railways pass, and combined would surely do work of this kind more satisfactorily than if consulted singly. As to their willingness, we are sure they only want asking. As a rule they are men whose work does not allow of their giving the time necessary to the parades and routine of an ordinary Volunteer corps, but they could make themselves far more useful by forming an Indian Railway Volunteer staff."

OUR AFGHAN ALLY.

ONE thing which it is essential to understand before the struggle begins the *Spectator* points out) is the position of the Afghan Ameer, his ideas, his military resources, and the aid he can afford us in the war. Abdurrahman Khan is by no means what some of our contemporaries appear to think—the absolute sovereign of a small but martial State, who can pursue any policy he pleases, and who is obeyed without any necessity for explanation. He is the head of a group of clans, who occupy the territory of Afghanistan—or Pushtaneh, as they themselves call it—and allow to the strongest male of Dost Mahommed's family an authority which varies with circumstances, with his own character, and with the popularity of rivals, from a nominal precedence to a real and even a despotic authority. Abdurrahman being in both the Mussulman and the English sense the legitimate head of his house, being through the English subsidy unusually rich in cash, and being a competent ruler of the Asiatic kind—that is determined, diligent, and somewhat cruel—is more nearly Sovereign in his provinces than any predecessor; but he must not irritate any great tribe like the Ghilzais; he has at least one formidable rival, Ayoub Khan, who is held by the people to have defeated the British on the Helmund; and he must defer more or less to the general feeling of his people, who cannot endure European ascendancy. They are no more inclined to be British subjects than subjects of the Czar Abdurrahman must, therefore, walk warily; he must make it clear to the clans that he is fighting for them as well as for himself, and is no "infidel" at heart; and he must remember that defeat would either destroy, or temporarily paralyse his authority. He knows all this thoroughly; and we have no doubt it was owing to his accoun of his internal difficulties given at Rawal Pindi that the statements about his reluctance to admit English troops, or even English observers, are originally due. He does not want to be charged with inviting the Kafirs needlessly. Fortunately for him, as against a Russian invasion his task is greatly simplified. The clans know him to be an able leader in war, they are ready to fight any Christian invader, whether Russian or English and they think of the huge Empire to the South as the only effective counterpoise to the huge Empire to the North. Moreover, British help in time of war immensely increases Abdurrahman's personal strength. We presume his subsidy, which is now £10,000 a month, will be raised during the progress of hostilities to £100,000, or more, and with that amount he can increase what we may call his "Guard," the half-drilled, but obedient, force dependent directly on himself, to 30,000 men, as good in battle as any Asiatics whatever except Arabs. We all know how they fought us. With this force, and the armed contingents of the clans, he should have 80,000 fighting-men, quite trustworthy until he is defeated, more mobile than Europeans, and with ways of their own of keeping fed and supplied which are fairly effective. though Europeans have never thoroughly described them. The proof of what we say is not to be found in statistics, but it is to be found in the records of their defence against ourselves. Of this force, however, more than half will be completely disposable. Whether the striking letter to him from his father-in-law, the Emir of Bokhara, which has been published in an Arab paper of Constantinople, is true or not, it indicates the situation accurately enough. The Ameer cannot leave his capital or his eastern frontier, or Candahar, or Ghuzni, or the line between Cabul and Balkh, without heavy garrisons, on pain of insurrection or invasion; some of the clans will not march in strength far beyond their own territory; and he cannot, therefore, be considered to have an "army," in the European sense, of more than forty thousand men.

What can the Ameer do with this force, apart from English help, if the Russians succeed in seizing Herat? The answer to that question depends upon criticisms of the situation we have given, which are as yet imperfectly known, but it is unwise to expect too much. He almost certainly could not regain Herat, for very obvious reasons. Not only has he not the heavy artillery necessary to operate from the hills we have mentioned, but he has to defeat, and, as it were, extirpate, Russian soldiers six times as well-armed as his own troops. The superiority of the breech-loader to the rifle-loader in the mouth is defensive operations is dreadful, and, as we saw in the skirmish of Pul-i-Khisti, neutralises almost any disparity of numbers. The Afghans there died in heaps on the field, but they would die, they could die. They need no prior weapons and to re-arm a whole army is not only a costly process, but, owing to the fact that the breech-loader is worthless without a special cartridge—which can only be made in sufficient numbers by scientific machinery—it is a slow one. Even the Government of India, with its large resources, will be perplexed by the effort to supply the Afghan army, in addition to its own, with munitions for a long campaign; and till this is done the Ameer's soldiers will be at a disadvantage most injurious to their *morale*. If they were better armed, indeed, the Ameer might, by invading Bokhara, strike a counter-blow which would be bitterly felt by Russia; but as it is, his policy will probably be to wage a purely defensive war, to utilise his soldiers' knowledge of the country, to employ his cavalry—which is exceptionally good—in cutting communications and generally rather to harass the Russians than to meet them, unless they penetrate deeply into his territory. He can in this way, we do not doubt, protect their march until the British have time to come up, can make the defence of Herat difficult and onerous, and can render the campaign most costly and wearisome to Russia, which is compelled to send every man, and animal, and tumbril across a long stretch of steppe; but he can hardly do more than this, unless accident or some Russian rashness in invading gives him an opportunity. But the march of the British to the only effective counterpoise to the huge Empire to the North. Moreover, British help in time of war immensely increases Abdurrahman's personal strength. We presume his subsidy, which is now £10,000 a month, will be raised during the progress of hostilities to £100,000, or more, and with that amount he can increase what we may call his "Guard," the half-drilled, but obedient, force dependent directly on himself, to 30,000 men, as good in battle as any Asiatics whatever except Arabs. We all know how they fought us. With this force, and the armed contingents of the clans, he should have 80,000 fighting-men, quite trustworthy until he is defeated, more mobile than Europeans, and with ways of their own of keeping fed and supplied which are fairly effective. though Europeans have never thoroughly described them. The proof of what we say is not to be found in statistics, but it is to be found in the records of their defence against ourselves. Of this force, however, more than half will be completely disposable. Whether the striking letter to him from his father-in-law, the Emir of Bokhara, which has been published in an Arab paper of Constantinople, is true or not, it indicates the situation accurately enough. The Ameer cannot leave his capital or his eastern frontier, or Candahar, or Ghuzni, or the line between Cabul and Balkh, without heavy garrisons, on pain of insurrection or invasion; some of the clans will not march in strength far beyond their own territory; and he cannot, therefore, be considered to have an "army," in the European sense, of more than forty thousand men.

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But then, it is whispered, even this amount of aid depends upon Abdurrahman's fidelity; and why should he be faithful? He was trained in Russia, his ideas of greatness are derived from Russia, and he may be open to temptation from the Russian side. Though bluff and hearty in manner, he may be treacherous still, as so many trusted Afghans have before him been. All that is true, and we entirely admit that it would be foolish to expect European constancy from an Asiatic Prince so educated and so placed. Abdurrahman Khan occupies precisely the position of the Princes of Savoy when they held the debateable land between France and Italy, and changed their alliances with every change in the shifting fortunes of war. But then, we expect Abdurrahman, like those Princes, to fight for his own hand, to be free from treachery for treachery's sake, to know accurately on which side his interest lies and to stand faithfully by an ally until he is obviously defeated. At present, all his interests—it may well be his permanent interests—incline him towards India, which does not threaten him, which gives him money, which offers him a practical guarantee, and which employs and thereby enriches thousands of his subjects. Why should he desert her? For territory? Russia parts with nothing. For independence? Abdurrahman knows the condition of the Khanates as well as that of Cabul. For money? He can probably estimate the two treasuries as well as any European financier, and estimate, too, his chance of getting his sub-sidies untouched upon their route. He knows perfectly well that we shall perform exactly what we promise, and knows, too, exactly the consequences of treachery. If he deserted us, he could not keep his throne for a month, except as a Russian vassal; and his object is to keep and reign for himself, without orders either from North or South. That position he can only hold by resisting invasion from both sides; and at this moment not only is Russia the invader, but an invader who, as he knows, will set up the most dangerous rival for his throne, Ayoub Khan, whose first idea would be to take his life. There is every reason to believe that, unless we are hopelessly defeated, he will be entirely faithful; and we do not know, as the world is constituted, that we could expect more. At least if we read European history aright, that is all diplomatists ever have expected from dependent allies, and a good deal more than they have always obtained. To refuse alliances because an ally may one day prove unfaithful is not statesmanship anywhere and in Asia means the refusal of alliances altogether. Abdurrahman is an Afghan, an adventurer, a King, and in all three capacities will think first of all of himself: but in none of the three will he want to be a Russian vassal, and that, if he is untrustworthy, is his alternative. He may fall upon our rear if we are defeated; but so may the Indian Princes; or any Power which thinks it profitable to give England a traitor's blow. It is useless to limit action by such considerations, which only make statesmen timid, without in the least increasing their power of controlling future events.

THE INDIAN TEAM FOR WIMBLEDON.

"INTERESTED," who one of the shots chosen for the Indo-Wimbledon competition, writes:—I would further suggest that those selected to form the team from India be asked to also contribute towards payment of the passage-money, say Rs. 150 or 200 each. I for one would be glad to do so, and feel sure that the other competitors would join if it were only to support the scheme so worthily introduced by Major Francis and worked up to by the different volunteers regardless of time, trouble or expense. The object is a laudable one, and it certainly would be a pity to let it fall through. The latest that the team can sail from Bombay is the 9th June, and every day is therefore of value if we are to go at all. Leaves have no doubt been applied for and obtained by the successful candidates, to say nothing of the hundred and one other arrangements anticipated and made for the voyage home and stay there; to disappoint them, therefore, at the last moment will cause no little vexation. Should the other successful competitors agree with my suggestion they might communicate at once with Major Francis, as has been done by me. The *Pioneer*, commenting on this letter, thinks "Major Francis, the organiser of the Volunteer expedition to Wimbledon, is to be congratulated on the success with which he has overcome the difficulties that always beset the starting of any new project that is essentially dependent on public support. The scheme has been taken up very fairly by the Volunteers themselves: the competition, which closed on the 15th instant, was very reasonably strong, and judging by the results it has brought out a team which should do credit to the country. The arrangements have been completed for the selected team to sail by the Cathay from Calcutta on the 24th proximo; and all that remains to complete the necessary funds, which have so far not been forthcoming in the profusion that could have been desired. The expenses have been kept as low as possible, and, thanks to Messrs. Gaze and Sons, the travelling agents, who are managing the trip, the return ticket of each member will cost no more than Rs. 400. But even at that rate, with other expenses to demand some Rs. 5,000 or 6,000, to launch the team fairly on their way; and this sum Major Francis, though it is little enough for a representative object, is very far from having got. A patriotic Volunteer suggests that those of the rifle corps who have not yet joined the Indian Contingent offering himself to do so; but the principle of the thing is that the best team should go that India can produce, and that no Volunteer should be kept from going on account of cost, so that such a lessening of the outlay is not to be calculated upon. We believe that the idea is a good one, and at any rate the promoters have a good case, now that they are so near to accomplishing their scheme, to call upon the public for the assistance that will give it at any rate a fair trial."

MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE ON BOARD THE "VALETTA."

THE Valetta left Madras for Colombo on the 5th instant, and arrived at the latter port on the evening of the 7th. Here we waited (writes a passenger) for the Australian and China boats, from both of which we shipped passengers and cargo for London. Among the former were Mr. and Mrs. A——t, their two young children, and a Chinese ayah, from Shanghai, and after taking the mails on board, we left the fine harbour for Aden, at about 10 a.m., on Sunday, the 10th instant. Shortly after leaving Colombo, the ayah (or 'amah' as this class of domestics is called in China) was seen to be deeply engaged in prayer at one of the hatchways—some say she was worshipping the sea. At 6 p.m. dinner was announced, the children with their attendants being left on deck, while the passengers descended into the saloon. After dinner Mrs. A——t requested another amah—we have two more on board—to look after her servant, who had brought the children into the cabin in order to put them to bed, and proceeded upstairs. A short while after this, two gentlemen who were sitting aft, almost over the cabin occupied by the lady and her children, heard two splashes in the water, following quickly upon one another, but had no idea of the tragedy that was taking place immediately below them, and consequently gave no alarm. The other amah coming in a few minutes later to see if all was right found the servant and one child missing, and, rushing upstairs, acquainted Mrs. A——t of the circumstance. It was only then, that the alarm of 'man overboard' was given, and of course the steamer was stopped, the life buoy detached, and a boat lowered. But it was too late,—we were going at eleven and a half knots an hour, and the time that elapsed before the alarm was given, must have been considerable—quite sufficient to take us two or three miles, if not more, away from the actual scene of the occurrence. The Captain and officers were most diligent in their search for the missing child, but nothing was found, and after a stoppage of three quarters of an hour we proceeded on our way. It may be that some may think that the child fell out accidentally from the port hole, and more than likely it will be completely disposable. Whether the striking letter to him from his father-in-law, the Emir of Bokhara, which has been published in an Arab paper of Constantinople, is true or not, it indicates the situation accurately enough. The Ameer cannot leave his capital or his eastern frontier, or Candahar, or Ghuzni, or the line between Cabul and Balkh, without heavy garrisons, on pain of insurrection or invasion; some of the clans will not march in strength far beyond their own territory; and he cannot, therefore, be considered to have an "army," in the European sense, of more than forty thousand men.

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HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1885-86, including £7,400 left undrawn in 1884-85	13,810,100
Remitted from 1st April to 23rd May, 1885	1,206,000
Balance to be remitted from 24th May, 1885, to 31st March, 1886	12,604,100

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether it arises from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon Road, London.

THE LATE MUMTAZ BEGUM SAHIBA OF THE CARNATIC.

THIS venerable lady died at her residence the Shadi Mahal Palace, at 8 a.m., on the 18th instant, in the ninety-first year of her age. She was the widow of the late Saif-ud-Dowla, the grandson of Nabob Wallaja of illustrious memory. She was the last link of the Royal Carnatic Family that connected the present generation with the stirring days of the latter half of the last century, when the power of Great Britain was developed under the leadership of men like Lawrence, Clives, Coote, Cornwallis, Harris, and Wellesley, or the period dating from the gallant defence of Arcot by Clive in 1751, to the fall of Seringapatam in 1799. The Nabob Wallaja's steady support of the British cause was no unimportant factor in the consolidation of British influence in India. The present Prince of Arcot is lineally descended from Amir-ul-Mura, the Nabob Wallaja's eldest son. The husband of the deceased lady was the son of the Nabob's fourth son, Saif-ul-Mulk. The Begum left a large number of dependants. Her fune

fasten their white ties down at either side of the bow by means of jewelled pins, representing flies, crescents, horse-shoes, or other fancy design. The white tie is again re-established. The gilded youth of Paris made an attempt to replace its immaculate tint by one of flaming red. It became rather popular at first, but at a recent ball at the Elysée the red tie received a crushing blow. The gentlemen who presented themselves thus attired were begged by the officials to go and exhibit the *crayonis rouge* elsewhere, upon which their cheeks took on a blush that rivalled the tint of the ties in question. Nowhere is ceremonial more insisted upon than at a Republican Court, and perhaps this fact may account for the excess of detail into which the friendly Bachaumont enters upon the subject of evening dress. Few white gloves are seen in good society, he remarks. The pearl-grey Derby gloves are most in favour, with three black stitchings and two buttons. The shoes must be *décolletés* at a dance; but for less festive occasions the Molière shoe must be worn. This enumeration of a few of the important points insisted upon by the apparently recognised sartorial guide may serve to prove to those who read that the study of millinery is not, in France, confined to members of the *beau sexe*, and that the masculine mind, across the silver streak, is given to agitate itself on the subject of two or more ends, the shape of a collar, or upon the burning question of the *culotte courte* versus the *pantalon noir*.

MIXED RELIGIONS.

We have heard of mixed religions before now, and it is certain that some of these cults are remarkable enough. The Andaman islanders, according to one account, have a deity who lives in a stone house, and whose wife is a green shrimp. The Lappe also muddle things up pretty well; but apparently no one gets near the confusion of the natives of Roraimia, the mountain in Guiana recently climbed by Mr. im Thurn and Mr. Perkins. The Indians are not pure examples of heathen darkness, but like the peculiar New Zealanders who confined their Biblical reading entirely to "Samuel" and "Kings," they have a tincture of our divinity. Thus Mr. im Thurn's guide (as far as he had a guide, for no one knew the way up a mountain no one had climbed) was a strict observer of Sunday. He had a chapel of his own built of logs, where the Decalogue and the Creed are chanted frequently by an intelligent flock, which probably thinks them "great medicine." The decorative symbolism of the chapel is peculiar, for the altar is adorned with a portrait of Mr. Gladstone and a page from a novel by Mr. James Payn. This really is something like celebrity, and it would be interesting to know how the effigy of Mr. Gladstone is intellectually connected, by these Macusi converts, with the story called "By Proxy." But all forms of belief have their mysteries, and this is no doubt the mystery of the Macusis. Whether Mr. Gladstone's portrait would be removed if he ever ceased to sway the destinies of the Empire, it is impossible to ascertain, because the prospect of such an event becomes always more remote. But Mr. Payn at least has now an advantage over Ouida, who is only read "from Tobolsk to Tangiers," whereas Mr. Payn's "By Proxy" is a sacred document on the slopes of Roraimia, and is probably supposed to have been brought down miraculously from the summit of that mountain by a Bishop.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 26.)

Mr G W Fawcett, Actg Sub-Collr, North Arcot, privilege leave for one month and sixteen days in extension of the leave granted in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 31st March 1885.

First-grade Assist Apothy W H Cooper, Offg Assist to the Dist Surgn Cuddalore, to officiate as Assist to the Dist Surgn, Coimbatore, during the absence of Assist Surgn Peter Muniswami on sick leave.

Mr H Persse, Acting Assist Supt of Police, Malabar Dist, leave on medical certificate for one year.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G F T Power, Principal Assist to the Agent Vizagapatam, to be Additional Sessions Judge for the trial of such sessions causes as may arise within the Agency Tracts in his division.

Mr E L F Cavendish, Actg Assist Supt of Police, South Arcot, to act as Assist Supt of Police, Malabar (Palghat), during the employment on other duty of Mr H D Robinson or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the third class :—

M R Ry A Kalathiyappa Mudaliyar, Taluk Sarishtadar of Sankaranainarkoil in the district of Tinnevelly.

Mr J J Morris, ort Officer, Masulipatam, in the district of Kistna.

Mr J M Bell, Ex Engr, third grade, is granted furlough for one year ten months and nine days from 31st July 1885, or date of relief.

The following reversion and promotion are made :—

Mr G R Lambert to be Assist Engr, first grade, from 6th May 1885.

Mr W C DeMorgan to be Ex Engr, fourth grade, (temporary rank) from 6th May 1885.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Madr S C, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut W Browne, 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Rifles, dated 29th April 1882.

The undermentioned Officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Major T R Byng, S C, Deputy Assist Adjt-General, Nagpore Force (mc), for one year.

Lieut W H Lowry, Probationer, S C, wing Officer, 10th Regt, Madras Infy, is granted leave to England to appear before a Medical Board.

The Rt Hon the Secy of State for India has directed the undermentioned officers to return to duty :—Capt F G Preston, S C, and Lieut F B Deane, S C.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval :—To be Lieut-Cols.—Major F Smalley and Major G Godfrey, dated 20th May 1885; Sub-Assist Apothy W D Bartley to be Second-grade Assist Apothy, vice E Ailsworth, pensioned, dated 15th May 1885; Sub-Assist Apothy J A J Coshan to be Second-grade Assis Apothy, vice A Smith, pensioned, dated 15th May 1885.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, May 23.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·777
Temperature of the Air	85·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	76
Extent of Sky (the whole sky = clouded = 8)	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	80·2
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, WNW, NNE, NW, WNW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	357

* From midnight to midnight.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will *positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly Pliable, and promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed." Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road London.

NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.

ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat: Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

Dr. R. JANSZ, M. B., etc.,

Formerly of Drs. Engler and Jansz, Oculists, Aurists, Specialists, Consulting and Operating Surgeons.

19 or 5, Hornby Row, Fort,
Opposite the General Post Office.
Hours of attendance—7-30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bengaore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of coure we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that while the public generally has to pay for both, the one who goes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator Dec*, 1883.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

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Secretary to the Board.

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The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

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Bombay,	Bhadli	Chindwara	Parus
B. Bunder.	Bhosawul Junction*‡	Satari	Dapki
Mustid, "	Danoo Road	Shapura	Akola
Byculla	Sowda	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah		Katipurna
Parel Station	Rawer	Nagpoor	Moortisapoor
Dadur	Khanapur	Hula Gate	Mohona
Sion	Burhanpur	Budiapoor	Koorun
Coorla	Chandnee	Mandwa	Budnaira*
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Wangni	Malker
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Narei	Chandoor
Thana*	Bagnar	Chinchowli	Damengaum
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Kurjut*†	Poolgaum
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Padesdari	Dygaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Khandalla	Wurdah†
Khadawalli	Singaji	Lanowlee*	Pownar
Wasaind	Harsud	Karli	Sindee
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Kurkulla	Boree
Atgaum	Bheringee	Tulligaun	Kapri
Ataoun	Harda*	Salaivadi	Saigaon
Khurdee	Timoornee	Chinchwud	Jehnoor
Kussarah*	Pagdhal	Kirkee	Kelm
Egutpoorah	Sewnee	Poonai*¶	Barsee Road*
Ghotee	Dharan	Loonee	Marhen
Andhee	Khundi	Ooroolee	Unger
Deolalee B. Siding	Dularia	Yoast	Mohol
Nassick Rd*	Etarsee for Hoshangabad	Kheirgaum	Packney
Cheirwadee	Rampur	Patus	Sholapur*‡
Niphar	Bagra	Dhondi†	Hookera
Lassulgaum	Semri	Borebail	Kurubgam
Munmar	Sohagpore*¶	Decksal and Bheegwan	Doodnch
Nandgaum*	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Kartrus	Goodoor
Naidongree	Pachmari	Poomulwaree	Goolburga
Chapleegaum	Bankeri	Warreengaum	Shahabad*†‡
Kujgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Wadi
Gaina	Gadawara	Khankeer	Nulwar
Bohoree	Bohoree	Mulkapoor	Yedagherry
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Biswa Bridge	Sydpore
Mussawud	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Road
Sleowlee	Kuruk Bail	Jullum	Kistna
Julgaum		Sheagaum*	Quickaugo
			Raichoro*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba	Bolsur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Street	Danoo Road	Uncleeur	Byrehavi
Marine Line	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [bad
Churney Rd	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-
Grant Road	Sunjan	Pallee	Baroda
Mahaluxmee	Bheelar	Meagaum	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	Saburmutte
Sewree	Godwara	Mundala	Ambli Road
Mahim	Pardee	Dubhoe	Sanund
Bandora	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Charolee
Andaree	Dongree	Etola	Jackwona
Goregaum	Becleemora	Baroda*	Verumgaum
Berewlee	Umulsar	Baliwa	Jhond
(Dynar)	Nowsaree	Waesud	Patree
Rhynder	Murolee	Nowley	Kharraghora
Bassein Road	Sucheen	Anand	Sabli Road
Surat*¶	Kullee	Bhauli	Lillapore Rd
Sopalla	Amrolee	Oomret	Luctoran
Palghur	Sion	Dakor	Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chinchpore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secun derabad
Mulkid Gate	Dharur	Lingampallie	
Seram	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE.

Wadwan Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
Do. City	Ningala	Lunidhar	Sanashra
Limbdi	Ujaliyar	Kunkavay	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakharia	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for Lines
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 40 minutes for Dinner.

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INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR MAY,
CONTAINING ALL THE
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INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for May has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manage "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS :

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR May 1885.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD—
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China and Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA via the PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA and abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tanga Dáks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES—
Rates for Foreign Telegrams.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, and Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore, and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore, and Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Coorla, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Chilian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandorn, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieseral.
Luckieseral, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Madabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North-Eastern Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri and *vice versa*.
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
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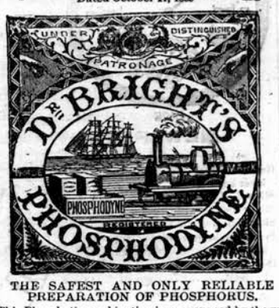

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For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER, Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE, THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by DR. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found DR. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

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We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.	Repair	

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German Silver keyless horizontal Watches	... ...	Rs	14 to 16
Do. do. do.	... ...	,,	18 to 20
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Silver do. do. do. ..	65
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18-carat Gold open-faced patent lever keyless.. .. ..from Rs. 200 to	350
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ROAD ROLLERS, ALL SIZES,

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The Providence Iron Works Co., Ld., is prepared to supply Railway Companies, Engineers, Contractors, Iron Merchants, &c., with every kind of Iron, but specially

ROLLED IRON BEAMS AND CHANNEL IRON FROM 2 in. by 1 in. to 20 in. by 8 in. in length up to 66 feet.
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RIVETTED GIRDERS AND BEAMS FOR BUILDINGS AND BRIDGES. FULL CENTRE WHEELS IN IRON AND STEEL FOR RAILWAY CARRIAGES. SHEET PLATES IN IRON AND STEEL FROM 9 FEET WIDTH AND TO ANY LENGTH; CHEQUERED AND BUCKLED PLATES FOR BRIDGES.
Tensions-strain guaranteed: 20 tons per square inch for No. 2 or Best and 22 tons for No. 3 or Best-Best.
The Company always keeps IN STOCK ABOUT 3,000 TONS OF GIRDERS, CHANNEL, ANGLES, BAR-IRONS, &c., and prompt deliveries can be secured by "Telegraph Code."
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The District Organ Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes, very Portable ..	... ...	...Rs. 120
Five Octave Organ 5 Stops, 2 Swells, and Patent Automatic Swell	... ...	... ,, 450
Do. 10 Stops, 2 Swells, New Model with velvet covered lamp stands	... ...	... ,, 500
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Do. 12 Stops, 2 Swells, including Octave Coupler and Sub Bass (very Powerful) ...	... ...	... ,, 600
Do. 11 Stops, 2 Swells, including Octave Coupler and Sub Bass. This is an entirely New Model and has a Music Rack and Gilt Panels	... .	... ,, 650

AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.

Five Octave Organ, 9 Stops and 2 Swells	... ...	... ,, 400
Do. 11 Stops and 2 Swells, including Octave Coupler and Sub-Bass (as per Illustration)	... ...	... ,, 450
Do. 9 Stops and 2 Swells, an Entirely New Model with Box for Music and Beautifully Carved Top	... ...	... ,, 450
Do. 13 Stops and 2 Swells, (a very powerful instrument)	... .	... ,, 600

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Four Octave Organ with 4 Stops and 2 Swells, very Portable.	.. ..	... ,, 300

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THE CHURCH HARMONIUM: Five Rows of Vibrators, with Eighteen Stops. Rs. 900. (Specially made for India.)

DOUBLE DIAPASON SOLID ORGAN HARMONIUM: 14 Stops, 2 Knee Swells (A very Powerful Instrument), Rs. 550.

(The above is specially made for India, and is secured with Brass clamps at the corners.)

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves..	Rs. 100
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Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves...	,, 160
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In handsome Rose-wood, with 7 Stops	... Rs. 300
In Oak, 8 Stops	... ,, 300
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In Ebony and Gold do. do. ...	... ,, 450

New Detailed Catalogues free by Post.

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NOTICES.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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BEG to announce that they have RESUMED their old BUSINESS of IMPORTING for SALE ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, and secured the Agency of the well-known Ali bin Amer and other leading Horse-dealers.

The Public are invited to inspect the above Stables, which now contain a large number of valuable Arab Horses, and amongst them splendid specimens of Hunters, Chargers, and Racers.

(COPY TESTIMONIAL)

This is to certify that Mahomed Bawker Khan has been for many years engaged in the importation of horses from the Persian Gulf for the Bombay Market, that the British Government has had very extensive dealings with him in the purchase of Horses for the Mounted Corps of the Bombay and Madras Armies, and that in their dealings he has uniformly given satisfaction.

By order of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council,

W. F. MARRIOTT, Lieut.-Col.,
Secretary to Govt., Military Dept.

Bombay Castle, October 23, 1861.

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"OPEN SESAME"

SPIRIT STAND,

OF

NICKEL-MOUNTED BRITISH OAK.

Just introduced, and for which the SOLE RIGHT OF SALE IN INDIA has been secured by us for a Term.

The advantages claimed for this Spirit Stand are three in number:—

1.—It is locked securely by merely pressing down and snapping the flaps which fall over the Stoppers. At the same time the Cigar Drawer is also securely fastened.

No. 3853.

2.—Below the Bottles there is a neat divided Drawer for Cigars.

3.—The key is required only for opening the Stand, which may be left unlocked and in use at pleasure. The lock is an excellent one, with a small sized key.

CASH PRICES:—

With Bottles Half-Cut, Rs. 85.
With Bottles, Cut all over, Rs. 95.
The same with Three bottles Rs. 135 *& Rs.* 150 *Cash.*

The "OPEN SESAME" Spirit Stand can be procured only from us.

"KOI HAI?" GONGS.

A new Idea, very useful in every Home, for Table, Hall, or Verandah, to summon Servants and to announce Meals, or the arrival of Visitors, &c.

No. 3731.

Of Platinoid Metal, which does not tarnish. Gong and Stand of the same metal. Rs. 26 Cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,

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May 30, 1885.

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
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Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,
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LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,

ESTABLISHED 1801.

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TO THE

QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, &c. &c.

Manufactory: Little Pulteney St., London, W.

INDIAN BRANCH, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

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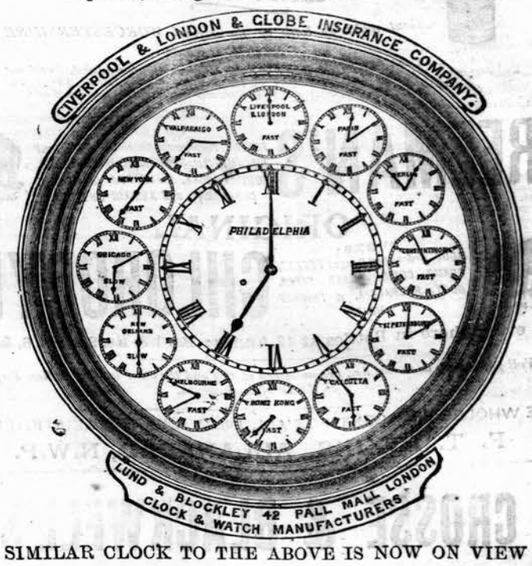
ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

This Engraving represents one side of one of the Six Double Face Clocks, showing 26 different Times of the World which MESSRS. LUND & BLOCKLEY especially designed and Manufactured for the

WATCHES from Rs. 10 to Rs. 10,000.



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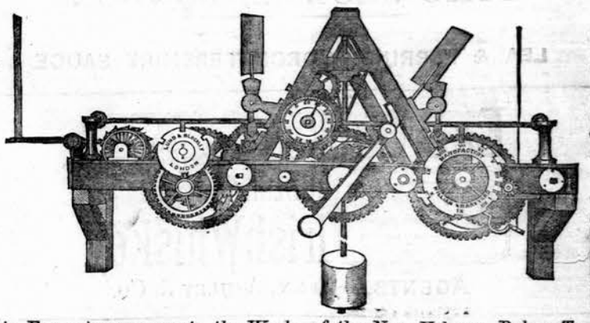

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Plans and Estimates furnished for Clocks for Durbar Halls, Palaces, Public Buildings, Railways, &c. &c.

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UNSURPASSED FOR DURABILITY AND WARRANTED TO STAND HARD WEAR FOR YEARS.

"A" or Best quality, Rounded Ivory handles, with through tang rivet.

Table Knives	per doz. Rs.	30	0
Dessert Knives	,, ,,	25	0
Meat Carvers (knife and fork).	pair ,,	10	8
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Steel Sharpeners	each ,,	4	8

BEST SHEFFIELD TABLE PLATE, SPOONS, FORKS, &c.

Plain Fiddle Pattern.

Table Forks	per doz. Rs.	25	0
Dessert Forks	,, ,,	20	0
Table Spoons	,, ,,	25	0
Dessert Spoons	,, ,,	20	0

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Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GARTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.